Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 30, 1959

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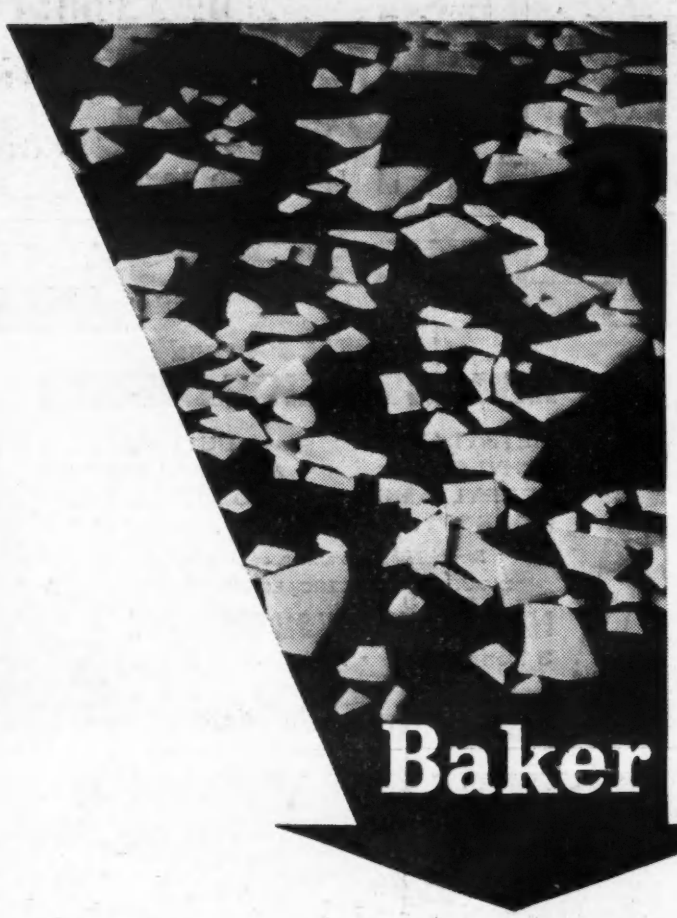
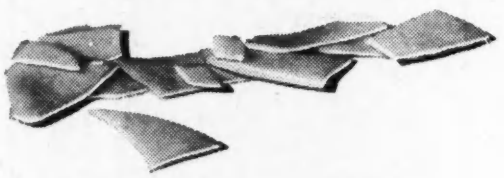


Here's news!

Baker CALCIUM NITRATE, Tech.
ZINC NITRATE, Tech.

in THIN FLAT FLAKES



- *Faster dissolving*
- *Uniform purity—lot after lot*
- *Controlled water of hydration*
- *Easier to handle*

Look over the photograph above, reproduced to actual size. Note the thin flakes with large surface area. THIN FLAKES go into solution FAST – you save time and money. They are easy to handle. These chemicals in *flake* form represent another Baker first.

Latex processors gain better control of coagulation because of the controlled high assay and known water of hydration. This uniform purity, controlled pH and freedom from extraneous matter insure better quality in your finished goods with fewer rejects.

These chemicals are produced to meet precise specifications. In the informative typical analysis shown below, note the very low ammonium nitrate content in Baker Calcium Nitrate. The exceptionally low copper and manganese contribute to longer life for your latex products, with less tendency to oxidize and become brittle or too soft.

These features of Baker Calcium Nitrate and Zinc Nitrate also are helpful to manufacturers of rustproofing specialties, textile finishes, pigments, adhesives and lithographic materials.

Because of the low melting points and deliquescent nature of these chemicals, they are packaged with polyethylene liners and are stored in an air conditioned warehouse at a temperature below 85°F.

Write for samples and prices for these new *flaked* products, Calcium and Zinc Nitrate Technical.

CALCIUM NITRATE, Technical Flake — *Typical analysis*

Assay (as $Ca(NO_3)_2$)	70.8 %
Water of Hydration	28.6 %
Insoluble and NH_4OH Ppt.	0.03 %
Ammonium Nitrate (NH_4NO_3)	0.01 %
Magnesium & Alkalies (as NO_3)	0.4 %
Iron (Fe)	0.0003%
Copper (Cu)	0.0004%
Manganese (Mn)	0.001 %
pH of 5% Solution	6.0

Thin (0.025 in.) flakes about ½ inch in size with the following typical mesh analysis:

On U.S. No. 4	45%
Thru U.S. No. 20	8%

ZINC NITRATE, Technical Flake — *Typical analysis*

Assay (as $Zn(NO_3)_2$)	74.2 %
Water of Hydration	25.6 %
Insoluble Matter	0.008 %
Iron (Fe)	0.0001%
Lead (Pb)	0.005 %
pH of 5% Solution	5.1

Thin (0.035 in.) flakes about ½ inch in size with the following typical mesh analysis:

On U.S. No. 4	26%
Thru U.S. No. 20	9%

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–for production use

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REAGENT • CHEMICALS • FINE • INDUSTRIAL
Phillipsburg, New Jersey

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 14 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 30, 1959

CALSPRAY VICE-PRESIDENT: W. W. Layne, appointed vice-president of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.

Gulf Will Quadruple Oxo Alcohol Capacity

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., intends to quadruple its capacity to produce Oxo chemicals. The company will build a new multi-million dollar plant for the production of Oxo alcohols at its Philadelphia refinery.

The new facility, designed primarily to turn out iso-octyl and decyl alcohols, will also be capable of producing a broader range of alcohols and other Oxo chemicals.

Engineering work on the plant has been completed and construction is scheduled to start this summer, with initial operations slated for the summer of 1960.

According to Gulf, it decided on Philadelphia for its new petrochemicals plant because of its favorable situation with regard to chemical markets.

This will be the first major petrochemical installation at Gulf's Philadelphia refinery where additional petrochemical units are being planned.

Gulf's current petrochemical production facilities are located at its Port Arthur, Tex., facilities. Feedstocks for the new installation will be supplied from refinery operations at Philadelphia, supplemented in some instances with olefinic fractions from other Gulf refineries.

Gulf has been a producer of iso-octyl alcohol since early '53.

Texaco's New Gas Additive Claimed Greatest Since TEL

Texas Company, New York, has developed a new chemical additive which it says will effectively increase gasoline octane rating.

F. H. Holmes, vice-president in charge of Texaco's research and technical department, says it is "the most important development in the antiknock additive field since the introduction of tetraethyl lead thirty-six years ago."

Mr. Holmes predicts that the new additive, called by the laboratory code "TLA" (Texaco Lead Appreciator), will come into widespread use as gasoline octane requirements increase.

TLA is essentially a tetraethyl lead appreciator—that is, it works in the presence of tetraethyl lead. As the octane number goes up, TLA also increases in antiknock effectiveness.

Thus, says Mr. Holmes, at 100 octane, TLA can increase octane by around 1 number, whereas at 106-octane it will jump octane rating by 2 to 2½ points.

Gasolines containing the new additive have been road-tested by Texaco nearly one million miles under the severest conditions of high and low temperatures, Mr. Holmes reports.

Around 1.65 million gallons of TLA gasolines have also been market-tested in the northwest and at several points in the south. These tests have covered an additional 20 million miles.

Chemical Additives Producers Battle With FDA and Come Out The Losers in Most Instances

Chemical additives makers, who will have to toe the line on the safety of their products under the new food additives control law, have just come out of a battle with the Food and Drug Administration over the making of major changes in the general regulations. The additives men lost. And, in the same corner losing ground with them, were the manufacturers of food packaging materials. A blow by blow review of the contest, appearing in the March 28 *Federal Register*, reveals that industry picked up a few rounds, but that the government was the overwhelming winner.

Only Few Industry Requests Met

The revised rules are designed to implement the new additives law and are to be effective immediately. A complete appraisal shows that the agency met industry requests for certain fundamental changes in the December draft of the regulations in only a comparatively few instances—and in most of these only partly—although it made numerous revisions that were largely of a clarifying or editorial nature.

For example, the agency turned down:

- Requests that incidental additives be accorded special treatment in the regulations so that packaging materials manufacturers will not have to support the safety of their product with the same extensive data required for intential additives.
- Temporary tolerances permitting the marketing of additives while further tests are being run.
- Inclusion of provisions which would allow for the publication of only a minimum of information concerning an additive so as to safeguard trade secrets.

The agency did make concessions to industry on such other important matters as the definition of "safety," the 100-to-1 rule in establishing safe tolerances for additives, on processed foods containing pesticide chemicals, and on general principles for evaluating the safety of additives. The FDA did not go as far as industry asked but rather watered down somewhat its original proposals.

One section which did not show up in the December draft, but was adopted by

—*Continued on page 63*

SALES COORDINATION CHIEF: William A. Thawley, advanced from general sales manager of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, a division of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, to director of the parent company's sales coordination department.

PHS Won't Yet Sanction Live Virus Polio Vaccine

Public Health Service is not yet ready to extend its approval to any of the live virus anti-polio vaccines now undergoing tests throughout the world. Some day, of course, they may replace the Salk vaccine as the leading immunizing agent against dreaded poliomyelitis.

Acting on findings of an ad hoc committee of outstanding experts in this field, Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney said last week that these vaccines cannot yet be considered other than "in the experimental stage."

Dr. Burney, however, did clear the way for the marketing of a new four-in-one vaccine to immunize youngsters against polio, diphtheria, whooping-cough and lockjaw. He announced that the agency has approved the multiple purpose vac-

—*Continued on page 58*

Wyandotte Starts Up Chlorine-Caustic Unit

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation has started up the new chlorine-caustic soda plant at its Geismar Works, twenty-five miles south of Baton Rouge, La. The second unit to go on stream at Wyandotte's new southern chemical manufacturing complex since last June, the plant when completed later this year will have a capacity of 300 tons per day of chlorine and 330 tons per day of caustic soda.

The Wyandotte, Mich., company's first installation on its 1,200 acre tract on the east bank of the Mississippi River was an ethylene oxide-ethylene glycol plant which went into operation in mid-1958.

When the current Geismar project is completed around year-end, Wyandotte will have invested approximately $37 mil-

—*Continued on page 33*

Celanese Set to Explore Solid Missile Fuels Field

Celanese Corporation of America is putting its knowledge of polymers to work in the solid missile fuels field. The New York firm has appointed Julius P. Ziegler to the newly-created post of manager of high energy materials operations.

Mr. Ziegler is former chief of chemicals, propellants and explosives development for the Department of Army Ammunition Command.

Drug Producers Find Gov't Aiding Them on Labels

The government is stepping in to do a good deed for the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. Food and Drug Administration is doing them a favor by publishing in the *Federal Register* a compilation of label warnings to guide drug manufacturers in devising labels which meet the requirements of the food, drug and cosmetic act.

The compilation is printed in the *Federal Register* of March 26 as a proposal to provide opportunity for comment on the suggested wording of warnings not previously published.

For convenience in bringing together all types of label warnings, the compilation includes specific warnings required by law or regulations. FDA emphasizes that publication of the list as a proposal does not affect the necessity for compliance with the requirement that drugs be labeled with adequate warnings.

Law Requires Labels for Protection

The present act requires labels of drugs and medical devices sold without prescription to bear "such adequate warnings . . . as are necessary for the protection of users."

Sec. 502 (f) (2) of the act states: "A drug or device shall be deemed to be misbranded unless its labeling bears . . . such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use may be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users: . . ."

FDA's Deputy Commissioner John L. Harvey points out that except where the wording of a warning is specified by law or by regulation or by an effective new drug application, it is the drug manufacturer who is responsible for choosing the wording of the warning. Mr. Harvey notes that the suggested warnings merely state what FDA considers to be one way of complying with the law.

FDA says the new compilation should be helpful to any drug firm planning to begin distribution of an over-the-counter drug not previously in its line, and should make it easier for all drug firms to review their labels, change those appearing not to meet legal requirements and avoid possible future litigation.

In publishing the proposed warnings, FDA emphasizes that they do not cover all over-the-counter drug products subject to label warning requirements. Additional warning or caution statements may be necessary. The FDA will continue to advise individual manufacturers on specific labeling questions.

The compilation includes over 100 suggested warnings for an extensive list of

—*Continued on page 34*

Nitrofurfural Diacetate Unit Is Opened Up by Eaton Labs

Eaton Laboratories, Norwich, N.Y., has opened a continuous process nitration plant that will double its capacity for production of nitrofurfural diacetate, an intermediate compound in the synthesis of antimicrobial nitrofurans.

According to Eaton, the process has been a research and engineering goal since 1948. The nitration unit is the sixth structure built in the firm's current expansion program at Norwich.

Niacin Dumping Charges Dismissed by Treasury

Complaints that niacin from Sweden was being dumped into the United States and threatening injury to the domestic industry have been dismissed by the Treasury Department.

The agency announced last week that after an investigation it has determined that the material "is not being, nor is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of the anti-dumping act."

Appraising officers of the department have been instructed to proceed with the appraisal of niacin from Sweden without regard to any question of dumping.

Antibiotics Case: FTC Rests, Producers' Turn Sept. 6

The six defendant antibiotic producers in the Federal Trade Commission action charging the industry with illegal price fixing now have their work cut out for them. FTC rested its case last week and said, in effect, to the producers: "There is the evidence—refute it if you can."

The producers will start trying to knock down the commission's complaint next September 6. That date was fixed last week as the time for the defendants to begin presentation of their testimony to justify their pricing practices under certain disputed patent license agreements revolving around the tetracyclines.

Before the companies begin submitting their evidence to the record, however, it is expected that a number of motions will be filed with hearing examiner Robert L. Piper.

These will include such matters as motions to dismiss, motions to strike certain records, etc. The companies have until May 5 to make these motions. Thereafter, FTC will have three weeks to reply, and another three weeks will be allowed the companies to rebut.

FTC's presentation of its evidence came to an end rather suddenly. It had been expected that at least one more series of three-week hearings would be held before counsel rested, but the proceedings moved faster than anticipated.

Last week's hearing ran for only two days and was devoted entirely to evidence from several large accounting firms who had been asked by examiner Piper to give

—*Continued on page 34*

3

Fair Trade Legislation Termed Throat-Cutter by Justice Dep't

The Department of Justice has come out flatly against the latest model that is being offered on fair trade legislation and well it might, for the agency considers the proposal nothing more than a cut-throat competition suppressor to little business enterprises. Not only will small business not be aided by the bill, says Justice, but the whole thing will be costly to consumers and will also be an invasion of states' rights.

The department's position on the bill (HR 1253) was stated to the house interstate commerce committee last week by Robert A. Bicks, first assistant in the department's antitrust division. The hearings, which began March 16, concluded last week and the committee plans to go into executive session on the bill after the Easter recess.

Provides for One Price Only

The bill permits manufacturers to set the retail prices for their products and makes it an unfair trade practice, enforceable under the Federal Trade Commission act, for any one to sell below the manufacturer's price. The fixed price would apply to all retailers of the manufacturer's products, whether under contract or not.

Mr. Bicks pointed out that whereas present law leaves it up to the states whether fair trade pricing is to be legal within the state, HR 1253 would destroy this discretion.

"At present," he explained, "resale price fixing is immune only if permitted by the laws of the state of resale. Paragraph (6) (of the bill), in contrast, would permit resale price controls by a manufacturer on sales in states rejecting resale price fixing, provided only that the product has at some time been part of a 'shipment in commerce.'

"Thus, this bill would obliterate state discretion in this area. In its place federal mandate would be imposed. This despite the fact that four states have rejected 'fair trade' and sixteen more state high courts have held state fair trade provisions to transgress, in whole or substantial part, state fundamental law. The effect of these sixteen high state court decisions would be nullified," the Justice man said.

Mr. Bicks added that passage of the bill would mean higher costs to consumers and

—Continued on page 54

Aliphatics Highlight Changes for April 1

Aliphatics organics highlight the list of a dozen chemical price changes scheduled to go into effect on Wednesday (April 1).

Methanol is slated for a rise of 4 cents a gallon. Technical pentaerythritol will go up 1½ cents a pound on contract. Monopentaerythritol will advance 1 cent, while di- and tripenta will increase 2 cents each.

Among the heavy chemicals, calcined magnesite is set for a boost of $3.75 per ton. Metallic sodium in bricks will be 1½ cents a pound higher, while the fused form will cost ½ cent more. Sodium peroxide will climb 1 cent a pound.

The only reduction is in heavy chemicals. It concerns sulfur, ground, industrial and rubbermakers, which will advance 10 cents per hundred pounds.

Two coal chemicals—creosote and technical benzaldehyde—will go up, the former by 2 cents a gallon and the latter by 4 cents a pound.

Reichhold Buys Firm, Splits Common Shares

Out of White Plains, N.Y., home of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., come two items of news: the purchase of a company located in Austin, Tex., and the issuance of more common stock.

Reichhold has just bought Specialty Chemicals, Inc., to operate it as the Specialty Chemicals Division of RCI. The new division produces accelerators for polyesters, rounding out RCI's already extensive manufacture in the polyester field.

On the stock front, the shareholders have approved an increase in the firm's authorized common stock from 3 million shares to 10 million shares. This was immediately followed by the announcement of a two-for-one stock distribution.

Doubling the present number of outstanding shares will bring the total to 3,092,720 and is expected to facilitate trading in RCI common. Directors of the company indicated that the remaining 6,907,280 authorized shares would be available for additional financing, for distribution by way of dividends or otherwise, for issue upon acquisition of properties and for other corporate purposes.

Superphosphoric Acid Shipment Made by TVA

Tennessee Valley Authority has made its first shipment of a new liquid fertilizer, ammoniated superphosphoric acid. Two tankcars, each carrying fifty tons, were sent last week to the Pacific Cooperative at West Stayton and Klamath Falls, Ore.

The new ferilizer analyzes 11-33-0, or 11 percent nitrogen and 33 percent phosphate. This compares with the analysis of a commonly marketed material of 8-24-0.

Some of the ammoniated superphosphoric acid will be used as a straight material on field demonstrations in Oregon.

TVA plans to produce 3,000 tons this year for use in research and educational programs.

The Week's Price Changes

Cottonseed Meal, Mercury, Ocotea Cymbarum Oil Advanced. Corn Oil, Platinum, Sandalwood Oil, Tallow Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Agar, Kobe No. 1, strip, 10c. per lb. (p. 45).
Carnauba wax, chalky, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
No. 2, crude, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, 95% foots, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 32).
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal. (p. 53).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 56).
Soybean oil, 95% foots, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tung oil, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Copra, $7.50 per tn. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
Oleo stearine, ¾c. per lb. (p. 56).
Platinum, $2 per oz. (p. 32).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 53).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

March 27, 1959	March 20, 1959	March 28, 1958
110.76	110.58	109.88

Brazil Tariff Changing Sharply

Chemical producers know they can look for something new—quite new in fact—when they send their future shipments past the customs collectors in Brazil. But as of right now they do not know precisely what it is they can expect. Reason for the coming upheaval is Brazil's current replacement of its tariff laws with a new system of import duties based entirely on ad valorem rates. The move is being made in an effort to boost the country's sagging financial situation.

The new tariff system is so different from the one being replaced that a comparison is extremely difficult, US officials explain.

In negotiations at Geneva with the GATT nations, Brazil has agreed to make a great number of concessions in its new tariff on shipments from the United States, including a number of chemical products. For example, duty on processed sulfur and on gilsonite, a natural asphalt produced in the western United States, has been reduced, and the duty on bulk sulfur has been bound against any change.

An analysis of the new tariff with the Geneva concessions also shows that Brazil has bound against increases the new duties on certain phosphoric acids; boric acid; manganese oxides; certain orthophosphates, perborates, and organic chemicals such as tetraethyl lead; fungicides and insecticides; non-compound phosphatic fertilizers; certain rubber processing chemicals; resins; gelatin for certain

—Continued on page 33

NITROGEN PRODUCTS MANAGER: C. Paul Schafer, who succeedt James Gordman as manager of nitrogen products for American Cyanamid Company's agricultural division in New York. Mr. Gordman retires tomorrow (March 31).

Cerro de Pasco Acquires Consolidated Coppermines

Stockholders of Cerro de Pasco Corporation and Consolidated Coppermines Corporation last week okayed the former's acquisition of Consolidated.

The acquisition was made through an exchange of Cerro de Pasco common stock and debentures valued at $351,132,658 after a cash adjustment. Acquired assets were said to be about $23 million in cash and marketable securities and the controlling interest in Titan Metal Manufacturing Company and Rockbestos Products Corporation.

Ammonium Nitrate Facility Of Fisons in Operation Soon

Fisons, Ltd., expects to get into production at its new $11.2 million ammonium nitrate plant at Stanford-le-Hope on the Thames estuary, in England.

The plant, which will produce the material in the form of an 86 percent solution, will have an annual capacity of around 140,000 tons of ammonium nitrate.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Chemurgy Group Sets Program..... 7
NY Paint Production Men Will Meet.... 34
PDA Moves to Philadelphia..... 33
SAACI Affair Thursday..... 7
Selling, Distributing Called Big..... 54

Government News

Antibiotics Case: FTC Rests..... 3
Chemical Additives Men Battle FDA.... 3
Drug Producers Aided by Gov't..... 3
DuPont Sees Cash Problem..... 5
Fair Trade Bill Hit By Justice Dep't.... 4
Niacin Dumping Charges Dismissed..... 3
Palm Oil Tax Suspension Okayed..... 57
PHS Won't Okay Vaccines..... 3
Superphosphoric Acid Shipped by TVA.. 4
Turpentine and Rosin Get Support..... 5

Industry News

Aliphatics Highlight Price Changes..... 4
Ammonium Nitrate Facility to Open.... 4
Carboxyl Copolymer Available..... 34
Celanese Set to Explore..... 3
Cerro de Pasco Acquires Consolidated... 4
Cottonseed Crush: February..... 56
Cyanamid to Market New Insecticide.. 33
Dewey & Almy Sets Up Bulk Station.... 51
DuPont Man Outlines Battle Plan..... 7
Fertilizer Users Have Shipping Gimmick 5
Greenewalt Tells Business to Speak Up 5
Gulf Will Quadruple Capacity..... 3
Hercules Division Has New Probes..... 34
Industry-Science Program Told..... 42
Minerals 'Health' Legislation Offered.... 57
Monsanto Dry Chemicals in Briquettes.. 42
Monsanto Has Stabilized Parathion..... 34
Nitrofurfural Diacetate Capacity Doubled 3
Petrochemical Marts Beckon..... 5
Pfizer Shows Flair for Publicity..... 7
Phthalate Plasticizer Output Boosted.... 57
Polyvinyl Acetate Made by Reichhold.... 7
Polyphenyl Ether Pact Signed..... 53
Reichhold Buys Firm..... 4
Sodium Nitrite Causes Fish Alarm..... 5
Solvent Plant Business Discontinued..... 5
Sulfur Storage Setup Planned in Florida. 7
Texaco's Additive Claimed Great..... 3
Urea-Formaldehyde Development Told. 51
Urea-Making Process Attracts Interest.. 5
Wyandotte Starts Up Unit..... 3

International News

Brazil Tariff Changing Sharply..... 4
Chemical Makers on the Move..... 7
Montecatini to Float Debenture Issue.... 7
Swiss Stymied by Int'l Court Rule..... 5
Urea Facility To Be Put Up..... 5

Personnel News

American Cyanamid Names C. P. Schaefer 4
Calspray Names Layne a V.P..... 3
Gen'l Mills Chooses Manager..... 54
Interchemical Appoints..... 53
Mallinckrodt Names Paul A. Hein..... 7
Mallinckrodt Picks Sales Manager..... 34
Phillips Names Getgood..... 34
Penick Names Thawley Sales Unit Head. 3
Percy Magnus To Be Feted..... 51
Shawinigan Names Wright a V.P..... 5
Sterling Names Dr. Moore..... 5
Texas Butadiene Names H. C. Wilson.... 7

Market Reports

Acids..... 31
Adhesives..... 36
Agricultural Chemicals..... 43
Aliphatic Organics..... 38
Aromatic Chemicals..... 51
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 46
Chemical Specialties..... 35
Coal Chemicals..... 40
Coatings Materials..... 52
Drugs..... 45
Essential Oils..... 50
Fats & Greases..... 57
Fertilizer Materials..... 43
Filtering Aids..... 36
Fine Chemicals..... 45
Heavy Chemicals..... 31
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 38
Light Stabilizers..... 37
Metals, Nonferrous..... 32
Naval Stores..... 53
Oil Cake and Meal..... 57
Oils..... 56
Paint Materials..... 52
Pesticides..... 43
Petrochemicals..... 38
Petroleum Derivatives..... 55
Protective Coatings Materials..... 52
Spices..... 51
Surface Active Agents..... 37
Trade Name Chemicals..... 36
Waxes..... 57

General Features

Advertising Index..... 63
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 49
Classified Advertisements..... 62
Coal Chemical Output..... 40
Crude Oil Stocks..... 55
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Data Offered..... 42
Editorials..... 30
Imports..... 48
Jobs & People..... 47
Obituaries..... 58
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 30

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Petrochem Marts Beckon

Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill., has come up with a novel process which may well open new petrochemical markets to oil refiners.

Going its famed "Udex" aromatics separation method one better, UOP is now offering commercial licenses for a new continuous process for separation of normal paraffins from hydrocarbon mixtures.

Tradenamed "Molex," the process removes low octane normal paraffins from gasoline mixtures by means of molecular sieves. Previously, normal paraffin removal could be accomplished only to a limited extent.

Thus, says UOP, the "Molex" process through its isolation of high-purity normal paraffins provides the basis for the synthesis of aldehydes, alcohols and other straight-chain organic chemicals.

Normal paraffins, it adds, also could be a preferred stock for high temperature pyrolysis to make ethylene and other intermediates, since paraffins are easily cracked.

While the process has high value in a number of chemical applications, the company expects its first use to be in refining.

Normal paraffins occur through the entire gasoline boiling range, even in the most highly reformed gasolines, and adversely affect performance of modern automobile engines.

To date, the only practical course open to refiners has been to mask the poor quality of normal paraffins with high octane aromatics fuel components.

Fractionation is too costly because the concentration of any one normal paraffin in the gasoline mixture is low, although the total normal paraffin content is high.

By removing the low quality normal paraffins, UOP points out, the "Molex" process enables refiners to reduce the aromatics content of fuel blends.

This is desirable because the high research octane number aromatics burn poorly under some conditions.

Swiss, Stymied by Int'l Court Rule, Asking: What's Interhandel Worth?

The Swiss know a good thing when they see it, and certainly nobody's ever said that General Aniline & Film Corporation was any but a good thing. A fortnight ago when rumors began to spread through the Alps that the International Court at the Hague was going to give the green light to Swiss pleas to free US-held assets of Interhandel—Swiss holding company with a claimed $200 million interest in General Aniline — the Swiss began to grab up big blocks of Interhandel stock. But last week, when the rumors were scotched with the Hague-based court finding that "Interhandel has not exhausted the local remedies available to it in the US courts," the Swiss began to wonder just how good a thing their big blocks of stock were.

SHAWINIGAN VICE-PRESIDENT: P. W. Wright, appointed vice-president of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

The International Court came out 9 to 6 against the Swiss proposal to either release the Interhandel assets or submit the case to arbitration.

Since the World Courts' decision puts the case back in the lap of the US legal system, the concensus prevailing previously—that the General Aniline stock will be put on the open market soon—appears to be the dominant theory once again.

The Hague ruling caused a furor on the international scene because of behind-the-scene developments during the weeks preceding the finding.

According to sources in Zurich, Inter-

—Continued on page 58

Urea-Making Process Attracts Three Firms

Three well-known companies, representing three stages in the life of a chemical, have entered on a novel arrangement for the future sale of a proven process to make urea. The firms are: Pechiney of France, Foster Wheeler Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co., the latter two both in New York.

The three stages represented are: process development, plant engineering-construction and production.

Pechiney of France, which pioneered

—Continued on page 42

Urea Facility Is Slated By Cominco In Canada

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., will build a $5 million urea plant at Calgary, Alberta.

The new facility will have an annual capacity in excess of 36,000 tons of urea, and will be operated in conjunction with the company's large ammonia and chemical fertilizer installations in Calgary.

For fertilizer use, urea will be available as a high-purity, non-caking prilled or pelleted product analyzing 45 percent nitrogen. It will also be combined with other materials to make the various solid and liquid fertilizer products needed in the trade.

In addition to the various fertilizer products, urea will be produced at Calgary in forms suitable for animal feed supplements and industrial uses.

The plant, which will be the first of its kind in western Canada, will be in full production by mid-1960.

Fertilizer Users Have Gimmick Going for Them and They Hope It Will Reduce Freight Charges

Midwest fertilizer consumers have a new gimmick going for them in shipping arrangements—and it could mean reductions of as much as $1 per ton in costs of freighting superphosphate from Florida. But the whole thing depends largely on the willingness of the western railroads to cooperate. The Inland Waterways Common Carriers Association disclosed the scheme last week in protesting to the Interstate Commerce Commission against low all-rail joint rates proposed by the Western Trunk Line railroads on superphosphate.

What the water carriers are trying for is a rail-barge coordination service in which joint through-rates would apply on fertilizer moving partly by water from Florida to midwest farmers.

St. Louis the Switchpoint

The shipments would travel by barge as far as St. Louis, Mo., and from there by rail to farming areas.

The barge lines have asked the ICC to suspend the new all rail rates unless western railroads agree simultaneously to give the barge lines the same low connecting rates they are proposing to give other railroads.

The barge lines say they will assume the cost of transshipping from barge to railcar at St. Louis in order to make connecting carrier conditions identical.

Patrick Calhoun, jr., president of the Inland Waterways Common Carriers Association, said that the inherent low cost advantage of water transportation from Florida to St. Louis added to proposed new low rail rates from St. Louis to the farm areas by the Western Trunk Line railroads would give the ultimate consumer at least $1 a ton saving in overall shipping costs or about a 9 percent reduction in total freight costs.

"Western Trunk Line railroads can have no legitimate interest in the mode of inbound carriage so long as the revenues accruing to them for like services are the same," the ICC was told.

The action of the common carriers began with a Federal Barge Line application in January to the Western Trunk Line Committee for joint through-rates on superphosphates.

This application was later supplemented by a similar application of all of the Waterway Freight Bureau members. The bureau represents 95 precent of the common carrier barge lines on the rivers

—Continued on page 57

DuPont Says Gov't Plan Presents a Cash Problem

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. looks with horror on a future that holds $2 billion cash in the treasury, and . . . no place to invest it. This was testified to by the Wilmington, Del., firm's treasurer in a Chicago courtroom last week where duPont is seeking to discredit a government plan to divest the firm of its holdings in General Motors Corporation.

DuPont attorneys, carrying the defense into its second week, kept a steady stream of financial and investment authorities moving to the stand to attack the position assumed by the government.

Russell Pippin, duPont's treasurer, testified that the firm would accumulate more than $2 billion in cash if the government plan is adopted for divesting it of its 23 percent ownership of GM.

Mr. Pippin added that he had no idea how the company would dispose of such a sum of money.

Another witness, J. Victor Herd, chairman of the America Fore Insurance Group, told the court that GM stock would be "delusterized" if the government's plan is adopted. He added that the market price for GM stock would be depressed if the plan is carried through, though he had no idea by how much.

NEW PRODUCTS DIRECTOR: Dr. Maurice L. Moore, appointed director of new product development of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, and vice-president of the company's Glenbrook Laboratories and Winthrop Laboratories divisions.

Solvent Plant Business Is Dropped by Carbide

Union Carbide Olefins Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, is discontinuing the sale of solvent recovery plants, but will continue selling Columbia activated carbon for recovery purposes.

Columbia activated carbon solvent recovery plants previously designed and supplied by Union Carbide will be manufactured and sold by Vulcan-Cincinnati, Inc., engineers and constructors, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Vulcan has for many years been a leading designer and fabricator of equipment for the process industries.

An important reason for Union Carbide's withdrawal from sale of solvent recovery plants lies in the fact that Union

—Continued on page 35

Sodium Nitrite Is Villain In Philadelphia Fish Alarm

Sodium nitrite — a chemical serving mankind in a wide variety of uses, including dyestuff manufacture, pharmaceuticals, rustproofing and organic synthesis—turned villain last week and was responsible for at least two deaths in the Philadelphia area.

For some reason as yet undetermined, sodium nitrite was added to 1,800 pounds of flounder and fluke, which were shipped

—Continued on page 63

Turpentine and Rosin Get Support Like '58

The government support program for turpentine and WG (window glass) grade of rosin will be pretty much the same this year as it was in 1958.

According to a Department of Agriculture's announcement of its slated naval stores loan program, the support level of $28.98 per standard barrel of pine gum, processed basis, will reflect nearly 89 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum, unprocessed basis, for March, 1959. The loan rates will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and $7.97 per 100 pounds of WG grade gum rosin.

Greenewalt Talks Up: 'Don't Speak in Whispers'

The trouble with businessmen is that they speak in whispers—and the men in the chemical business are no exceptions.

Such is the diagnosis of Crawford H. Greenewalt, who has just done an analysis of American businessmen and their attitude towards politics.

The president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. expressed his views last week before the annual meeting of the North Carolina Citizens Association in Raleigh.

He said that because they do speak in whispers, businessmen have produced a social maladjustment. Stressing the importance of businessmen and their opinions, Mr. Greenewalt said: "It is obviously essential that their point of view, representing the largest and most widespread influence in our national life should be clearly expressed."

The head of the big Wilmington, Del., chemical producer went on to say that indifference to political issues among businessmen has upset the historic balances essential to democracy.

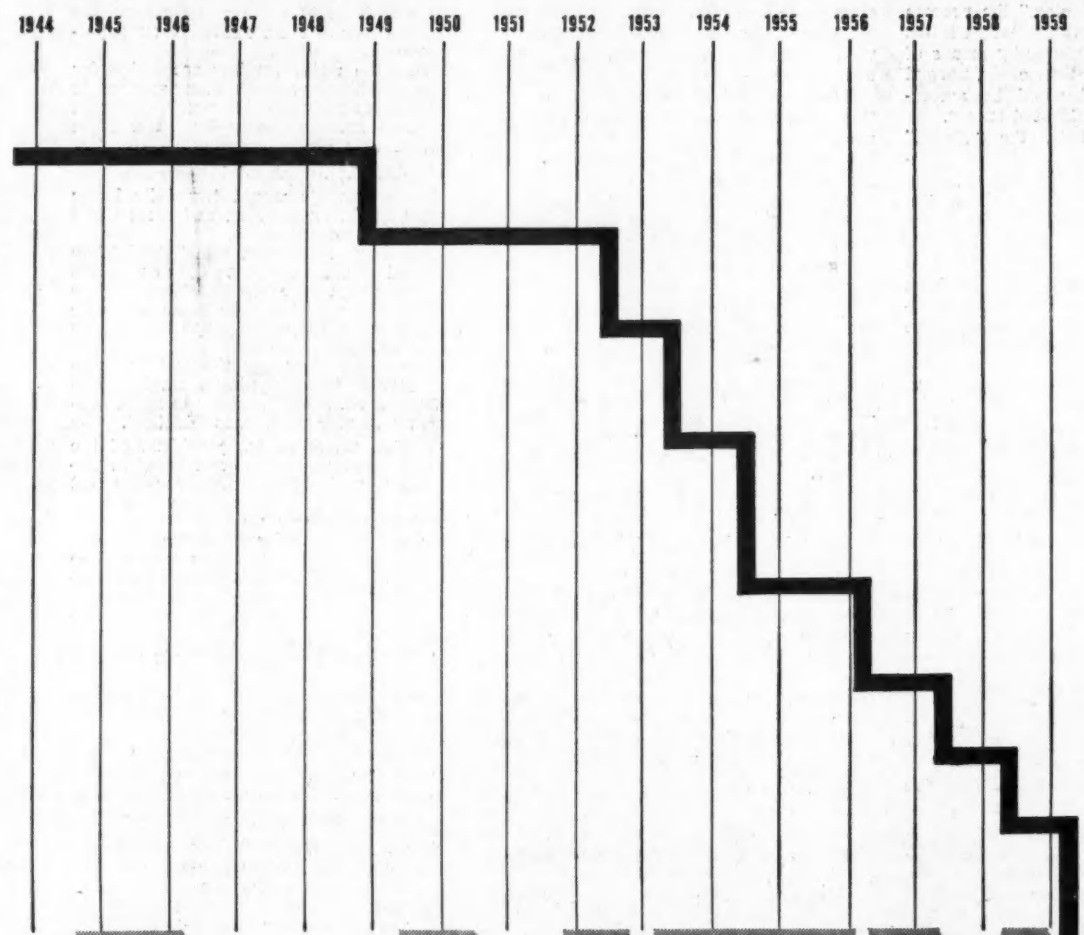
He urged businessmen to adopt a new attitude towards politics, coupled with "positive and affirmative doctrines" which fit acceptable national objectives.

Businessmen cannot expect support unless they "let it be known what they stand for," Mr. Greenewalt said, adding that "government, like parenthood, requires personal attention" and that there could be no delegation of the "responsibility to be responsible."

Closer contact and understanding was seen by him as the cure for hostile atti-

—Continued on page 51

AGAIN FOR
2-VINYLPYRIDINE



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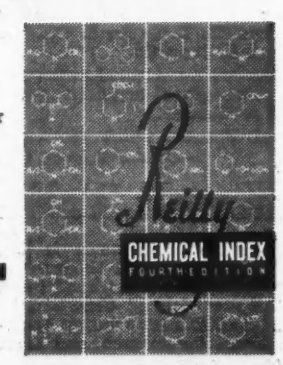

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AID TO SALES DIRECTOR: Paul A. Hein, appointed special assistant to the director of sales by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

Sulfur Storage Setup Is Planned in Florida

The liquid sulfur trend is growing. Pan American Sulphur Company last week announced plans to begin construction "immediately" of a $500,000 liquid and dry storage terminal at Tampa, Fla.

The week previous Texas Gulf Sulphur Company announced large scale plans to expand its molten sulfur facilities.

Pan American, in its announcement, noted that it needed more storage space to meet demand and so "has entered into a long-time lease agreement with Port Sutton, Inc., utilizing a section of this company's Black Point property."

According to the Houston, Tex., headquartered firm, total liquid and dry bulk storage capacity of the proposed facility will approximate 65,000 gross tons and it is anticipated that some 200,000 tons of sulfur will be handled through the installation each year.

Pan American has already completed its design and engineering program. Present plans call for completion of the project about July of this year. Full capacity of the unit will run close to 300,000 tons per year.

According to the firm, it "pioneered large scale" storage of sulfur in the Tampa area and distributed to customers slightly less than 200,000 tons last year.

Montecatini Set to Float Debenture Issue in the US

Montecatini is laying the groundwork to broaden its US ties.

Latest action in this direction is a move by the Italian chemical complex to float a $10 million debenture issue in this country. (One report, not confirmed by Montecatini, has the money slated "for industrial ventures in the United States.")

At the same time, the firm wants to raise 30 billion lire ($48 million) through issuance of a second series of debentures during 1959.

Chemical Makers on the Move Into South America Have Work Cut Out for Them: Grace V.P.

US chemical makers hoping to build in Latin America must base their plans on an elemental fact: raw materials are nearly the sum total of what they will have to work with. The term raw material is used to cover a multitude of shortcomings. Technicians are in such short supply that complex equipment can't be used. Capital is expensive, and to top it off, demand is in a much lower key than is generally heard in the US. Is development worthwhile then? Of course it is, if one learns how to cope with the problems. So says Dr. Charles E. Waring, vice-president of the business development department of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Speaking before the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle in New York last week, Dr. Waring advised that "if we are really in earnest in trying to help the underdeveloped countries industrialize, then one of the chief requirements is the training by industry and government of a sufficient pool of technologists "who can meet the problems cited above."

Not Enough Engineers

Dr. Waring stressed this need, warning that "there are not enough engineers available who have the combination of basic technological knowledge and ability to improvise. Engineers must be familiar with local conditions, labor capabilities, materials availability, and manufacturing resources to enable a rapid development of the South American countries."

What are the problems that face the American chemical maker and the technicians he sends into an underdeveloped country? And if they're not insurmountable, how are they overcome?

Dr. Waring said that comparison of the economic climates existing in the US and South America will give some answer.

"The chemical industry in the US," he noted, "is based on production for a mass market involving huge producing units with the economic equations based on low cost capital and high cost labor. This means," he added, "that the minimum size producing unit in the US, particularly

—Continued on page 62

OPERATIONS MANAGER: Homer C. Wilson, appointed to the newly-created post of manager of operations of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, with headquarters in Houston, Tex.

Pfizer the Drug Maker Shows Flair for Publicity

Chas. Pfizer & Co. likes to make drugs, it likes to do scientific research and it also likes to exercise its flair for progressive public relations work

Latest evidence of its activity in the latter field is the Brooklyn, N. Y., firm's annual report—published for the third-year in a row in a newspaper supplement format.

Called "Pfizer in Focus," the latest report was given the artistic treatment by painter Kenneth Davies and the literary touches by writer Philip Van Doren Stern.

Best news for Pfizer stockholders was in the ordinary black type, however. It said Pfizer had upped world-wide sales 7½ percent last year.

The report will be delivered as a newspaper supplement and will also be distributed by direct mail. Circulation will exceed 1.5 million copies.

Chemurgy Group Sets Program for Meeting

"Pattern for Success" will be the key speech at the opening meeting of the Chemurgic Council at its twenty-fourth annual conference April 1 to 3 at the Congress hotel, Chicago.

James Q. duPont, administrative assistant at E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., will deliver the address.

Afternoon session of the April 1 meeting, presided over by Frank M. Atchley, agricultural consultant with the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., will include the following speakers and their topics:

Dr. K. Starr Chester, technical advisor,

—Continued on page 34

SACCI Affair Thursday

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold a "Sports Night" Thursday, April 2, at Toots Shor's restaurant, New York. Program will include a talk by Kyle Rote of the New York Giants football team, a sound film on highlights of the Giants' 1958 and a return engagement by Hank Leonard, comedian. The reception will start at 5:30 p.m. and dinner will get under way at 7 p.m.

DuPont Man Has Plans for Battling Foreign Business

Samuel Lenher, one of the top men at E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has put together a four-point plan which he says will save American industry from a losing fight against foreign competition.

Warning that foreign companies have demonstrated their ability to "match our best efforts" and now have a competitive edge because of wage rates which are only a fraction of those in this country, Mr. Lenher calls for:

Lenher's Four-Point Plan

- A tax structure to encourage industrial growth and expansion.
- National policies to encourage the modernization of industrial plants and increase their efficiency.
- Strengthening of the patent system.
- Tariffs applied selectively to place foreign-made products on an even footing with United States goods.

Mr. Lenher says undercutting of domestic producers would threaten the defense potential of the United States, restrict its scientific progress and reduce job opportunities for American workers. He cautions against assumptions of American superiority in technology and declares the foreign challenge would not be defeated "by throwing a few more scientists into the battle."

Many firms making major contributions to national defense and to scientific progress can compete effectively with foreign manufacturers only with some tariff protection, he continued. Without it, these firms would have to cut back production and restrict research, he declares.

Neither "free trade" nor "isolationism" is a realistic national policy today, Mr. Lenher says. The United States needs allies in the cold war, but we should promote the growth of other free nations without jeopardizing our own strength.

"We must not add strength abroad if it means subtracting strength at home," Mr. Lenher says. He makes his statements in an interview for *Better Living*, a company magazine.

A former scientist who received his doctor's degree abroad, and who has trav-

—Continued on page 35

Polyvinyl Acetate Made By Reichhold at Fla. Unit

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., has begun production of polyvinyl acetate and acrylic emulsions at its Jacksonville, Fla., plant.

The new facilities will have a capacity sufficient to produce approximately 10 million pounds per year.

In addition to the expanded production facilities, the plant has also been equipped for bulk storage of polyvinyl acetate emulsions and alkyd resins. Further, a tank wagon has been specially equipped to make combination shipments of the two products.

The Jacksonville plant will continue to produce "Plyamine" urea formaldehyde and melamine resins for the furniture, plywood and paper manufacturers in the southeast.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 23-24.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 16.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 1-3.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 1-3.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 10-13.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 22-23.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 14.

Society of Plastics Industry, Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt .alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.8., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1093
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2380- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.37 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.13
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies, ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

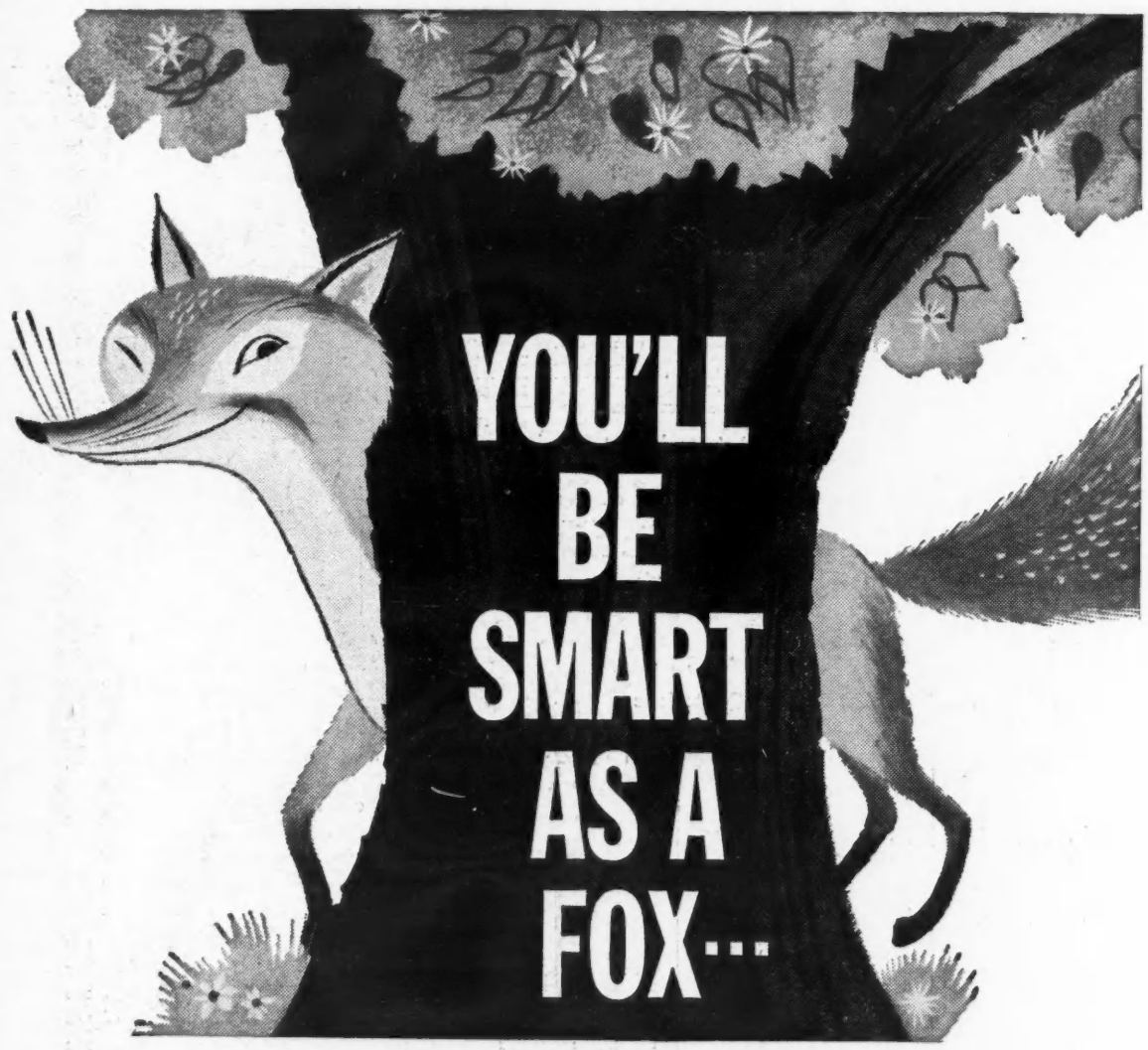
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium Bichromate—Asphalt

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. 77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .59
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton.68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price, ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton.45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34⅛
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works—100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.13.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.05
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .21 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —



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For Uniform Quality—Steady Supply—Prompt Delivery

★ *Ethyl Alcohol* ★ *Ethyl Acetate* ★ *Acetone*
★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Amyl Acetate* ★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Butyl Acetate* ★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK•NEW ENGLAND•MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½	—
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	5.75	6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	6.25	6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns.	lb.	2.25	3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000.000 or more units	50,000 units.	.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units.	50,000 units.	.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs. t.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms., t.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald.	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York	ton	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., t.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	2.65	10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns	lb.	2.25	2.75
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms.,	lb.	2.30	3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.53	.54
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.55	.56
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.55	.56
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.66	.67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.65	.66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns	lb.	.57	.58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.56	.57
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.28	—
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.31	—
Chicago district	gal.	.31	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.31	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.31	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.31	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.31	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.31	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.31	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.31	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks,	gal.	.31	—
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	gamma unit-lb.	.00825	—
dms., t.c.l., works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.00825	—
dms., t.c.l., works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.23	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.58	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, USP. NF, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	23½	25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride. (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	48.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	48.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	13.00	14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms.	lb.	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate NF, fib. dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more,	frt. alld. lb.	.29½	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb	.50	55
Black haw root bark bls.	lb	63	65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs c.l., works	ton.	145 00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	155 00	—
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse	ton.	195 00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton.		7.25	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton.		7.50	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l	lb.	.12	.13
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.14	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15	.30
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.48	.50

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Blue Dyes—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87 50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8 44
bulk c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton.185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12 12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133 50 - —
Boric acid, tech., gran., 99.9%, dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
gran., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.29 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton.141 00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1.800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb 1 70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. 70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb 1 76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .39
ref. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb .31 -
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb 1.80 1 90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb 5.45 5 70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb .22 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .56¾- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28¼- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.20 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls, frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. lb 6 75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.91 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies, lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, cns., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb 34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate tib cms. 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149 00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32 00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30 00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½- —
USP, ton-lots lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns, 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns, smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 -11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bxs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .33½- .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec 92-99% dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .33½- .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .12½- .12¾
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bgs. ton lots works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A". lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.05 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.05 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .17¾- .18¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .27 - —
"B," bls. lb. .26 - —
"C," bls. lb. .25 - —
Korintje "A," bls lb. .27 - —
"B," bls. lb. .26 - —
"C," bls. lb. .25 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .31 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .608

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Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Cypress Oil

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb 4.35 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.i., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.i., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 120 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow, broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs. lb. .75 - —
Ceylon No. "0000" bgs. lb. .85 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 - 11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 98%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .35 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis. lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .19¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .28½- .29½
tanks lb. .26 - .27
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz.27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. 15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3485- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3635- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44¾- .45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30½- .31
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4030- .4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .48½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1920- —
Cryst., 98%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.80 -15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.23.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.80 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.28.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.29.15 -32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.260.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.255.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1710- .1735
tanks lb. .1510- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.61.50 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11 Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .10¾- .11
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .21 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	.15
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09½
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14½	.16½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.12¼	.13½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14½
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½	.16
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Siam, cs.	lb.	.30	.33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.36	.41
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.46	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.25	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.39	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	51.00	—
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	—
paper bgs., t.l., works	ton.	60.75	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	69.12	—
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l	ton.	71.50	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.53½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division			
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	.83
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53½	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	15.00	-17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		9.38	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.53	—
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.37	—
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.27	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.96	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.11	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.70	—
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.70	—
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	14.70	—
100-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.19¾	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.30	4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.98½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.93	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.94	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.10	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.87½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.91	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.81	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.79	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.73	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.12	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.46½	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.26	—
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.85	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.90	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
(Minimum 95% Purity)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. 42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. 17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. 64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram lb. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. 29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —

Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Reid., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., tou. lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolyiguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
63625 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 - —
25120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
Spirit black RB lb 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots, gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz.86.00 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 93-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —

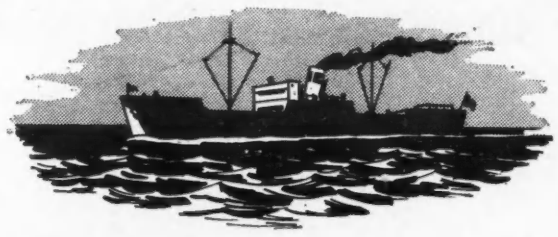
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .55 - 1.00
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .93
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.23 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equaid. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.05 - 5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.158.00 -160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.154.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin),
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .54 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .71 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .22 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.85
soap grade, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.18.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.19.50 -21.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .18½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.83 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram. .15 - —



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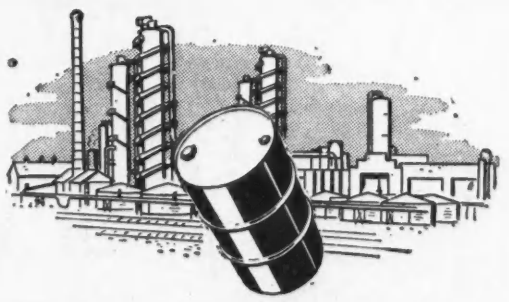

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Compañia Mexicana Tri-Sure S. A., Naucalpan, E. de Mexico, Mexico
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. I, London, England

Glycerine—Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd, E lb. .18 - —
Imp. nat. crude soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .17 Nom
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP 99%, dms, c.l. dlvd lb. 29¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 29⅞ —
tanks, dlvd. lb 27⅛- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 29 —
tanks, dlvd lb 23¾ —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 27½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 —
tanks, dlvd. lb 27¾ —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb 20½ —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. 21¼ —
tanks, works lb. 18 —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 3.50 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all nog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝- .07¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
Grease oil, No. 1, dms. c.l. lb. 15¾ —
dms., l.c.l., lb 16¾ .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. 18¼ —
dms., l.c.l. lb 19¼ 21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb 19¾ —
dms., l.c.l. lb 20¾ 22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more lb. .39 - .44
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —

Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —

Don't be your own worst enemy! If you notice one of cancer's danger signals in yourself, don't talk yourself into thinking it's nothing to worry about. See your doctor. Only **he** can tell. To learn the seven danger signals and to find out how to guard yourself against cancer, call our nearest office or just write to "Cancer," in care of your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	1.01	—
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.04	—
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.07	—
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	1.17	—
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots.	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	.83	—
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.75	1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	15.75	-18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.95	—
Resub., USP, dms	lb.	2.00	2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	3.60	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	3.85	5.00
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	3.85	5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs	lb.	8.00	8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	.34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.57	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.			
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.44	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.48	.56
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more	kilo.	18.00	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.152	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.162	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.68	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.70	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.44	—
anhyd., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.72	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.46	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
tanks, works.	lb.	.99	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.70	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	—
NF, powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.00	—
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.27	.29
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb	2.90	3.75
Twice rectified bots.	lb	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns.	lb.	.38	.55

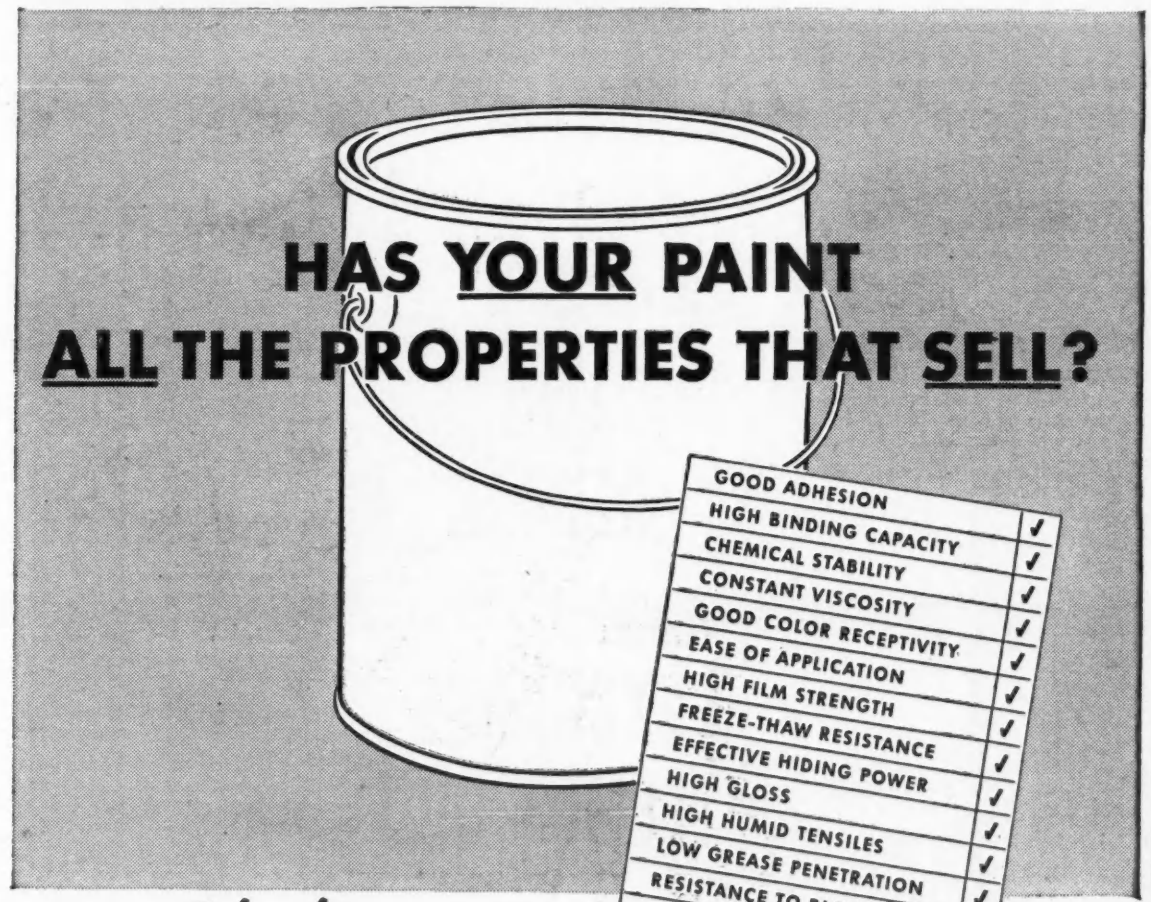
K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	.12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls	lb.	.43	—
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.41	—
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.39	—
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.20	—
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550-	—
Toluene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.14375-	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1789-	.2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1839-	.2790
bbls. dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.1889-	.2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.1938-	.2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3039-	.4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3089-	.4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3139-	.4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald.	lb.	.3189-	.4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.80	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.20	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	-12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-13.10
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb	22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower.			
Lactose, USP spray dried bgs., t.l., frt equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald	lb	19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb	23	25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1010-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, ogs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms.	lb.	.36½-	.39
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—

Naugatuck LATEX



Check Naugatuck Latex

Whether you have an actual paint "problem" or not, chances are that one of Naugatuck's many paint latices or formulations can help you to improve your product's performance.

Naugatuck's unparalleled experience helped make today's latex paint success story possible.

And today more than ever before, one or several of Naugatuck's complete line of latices and special formulations might well prove the difference between problem and bigger profit for you. Check Naugatuck. An experienced Naugatuck latex representative will make you glad you did.

United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division 321 L Elm Street Naugatuck, Connecticut

Rubber Chemicals • Synthetic Rubber • Plastics • Agricultural Chemicals • Reclaimed Rubber • Latices

DIST. OFFICES: Akron • Boston • Portland • San Francisco • Gastonia • Chicago • Los Angeles • Memphis • New York • Philadelphia • CANADA: Latex Division, Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., Montreal • CABLE: Rubexport, N. Y.

Lavandin Oil—Magnesium Silicofluoride

Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 9.25
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd ..... lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more ..... lb. .26½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ..... lb. .36½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. ..... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York ..... lb. .11½- —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —

Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works ..... lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. ..... lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works. ..... lb .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms ..... lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —

Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ..... ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. ..... lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian cns ..... lb. 7.75 - 13.70

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. ..... lb. 3.95 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ..... lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ..... lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ..... ton. 76.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ..... ton. 75.00 - 75.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York ..... lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .1730- .1755
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..... lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1430- —
Linseed oil, raw, tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2230- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works ..... lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works, frt. equald ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld ..... lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ..... lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots ..... lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld ..... lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works ..... lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works ..... oz. 37.50 - 38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more ..... lb. 8.00 - —

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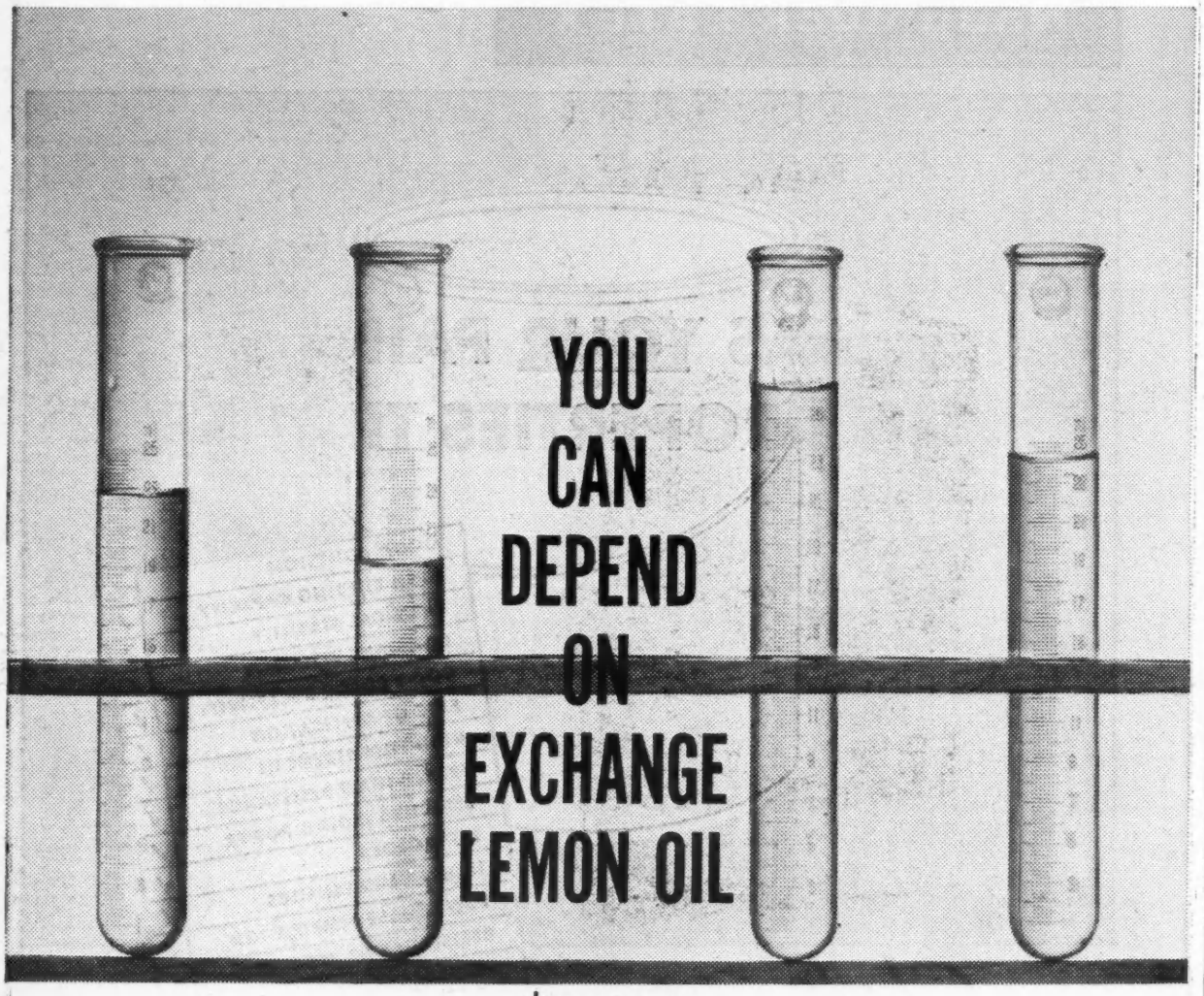
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls ..... lb. 2.25 - —
No. 2 whole, bls ..... lb. 1.90 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 9.75 - 15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ..... ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works ..... lb. .24½- .25¼
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .36 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots ..... lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .10½- .12



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Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½ - —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ - —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07½ - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask. 227.00 - 232.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ - .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .58½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .38 - —

Methanol, syn., zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —

Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).

Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. 76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt alld. on 100-lbs lb. 79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ - —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .4 .¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 22,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 —
Methyl neptin carbonate, bots lb 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone standard cns. dms lb 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .18½ —
tanks, dlvd lb .14½ —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald with Belle, W Va lb .31 —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .31½ —
tanks, same basis lb .29 —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld E lb .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .17½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.80 —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ —
tanks, 4,600-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½ —
b Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb 90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs c.l., works lb .04 —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb .03 —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb .06½ —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb .07¼ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E. lb .08¼ —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. or freight alld E lb .09 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .08 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld E lb .08¾ —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb .08¾ —
bgs ex-whse or frt alld E lb .09 —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld E. lb .08¼ —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt alld E lb .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. 0100 - 0373
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. 62 —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 67 - —
tankcars refy gal. 46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. 46 —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 63 —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. 47 —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 74 - —
tankcars refy gal. 53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 80 - —
tankcars refy gal. 59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. 61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 89 —
tankcars, refy gal. 63 —
300-350 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½ —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½ —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1510 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. 25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. 25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. 25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. 29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½ —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725 —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½ - —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½ - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .145 —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tankwagon Boston gal. 20 - —
Buffalo gal. 20½ - —
Chicago gal. 289 —
Cleveland gal 23½ - —
Newark gal. 19 —
New York gal 19 —
Philadelphia gal 19½ —
Pittsburgh gal .19 —
Providence gal 20½ —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 —
Molasses, blackstrap, teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12 - .12¼
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange bbls lb. 48 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide purif., dms., works lb 1.15 —
Tech chemical dms works, basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech. metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.47 —
Molybdic acid, 85% dms. works lb 1.05 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .965 —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb .995 —
tanks, dlvd lb .96 —
Monobutylamine, cns., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb .55 —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt alld or dlvd E lb. .10½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ - —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt equald. 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt equald. 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol)
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb .26 .27
Morpholine, cns oz. 12.40 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 55¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.40 —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb .11½ —
Montana, yellows, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .06¾ - .08
Mustard oil, syn bots. lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .29½ - .32
tanks lb. .28½ - —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½ - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½ - —
Houston Tex. gal. .15½ - —
Newark gal. .20½ - —
New York gal. .20½ - —
Philadelphia gal. .21½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼ - —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾ - .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —

Naphthalene, refd., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1 Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2 Naphthol-6 8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .35
23° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb.400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½ - .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼ - .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls. works lb. .32½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼ - —
Nikethamide chys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
chys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
chys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
chys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68½ HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
chys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - .40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½ - .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l. same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½ - —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.55 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.60 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.60 -15.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .39 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .21½ - .22
tanks lb. .20 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½ - .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼ - .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15¼ - .15½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13¼ Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.55
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .78 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .83 - .88
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼ - .19¾

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.....lb. .1510- .1610
tanks .....lb. .1285- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd..... .....lb. 850 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. .....lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .53 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. .....lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0763- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.63.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .12½- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk. 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs.....lb. .25½- —
black, Lampong, bgs.....lb. .25 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs.....lb. .27 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Santaka, bgs. .....lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs .....lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls .....lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. .....lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cas., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l, dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. ..lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .06¾- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis.....lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots.lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots .....lb. 1.32 - 1.37

Phenothiazine drench, fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.95 - —
100%, bots. .... lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 —
o-Phenylenediamine comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.30 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60

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b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works, lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼ - .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .58 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 - .145¢
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550 - .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 93%, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech. bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots. vials, oz 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .52½ - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l ex whse New York, lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms. c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South, lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½ - —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½ - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd E lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 75.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips bgs lb. .28 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Danish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - .34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½ - .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100 dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O. bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½ - .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O, same basis ton. 25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K.O, same basis ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0 4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½ - .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½ - —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04⅛
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. 48.00 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. 69.00 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms t.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo. 190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib dms kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½ - .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinotine, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15½ - .15¾
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercurie oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 38.50 -44.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 29.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald.	lb.	1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher		
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)		
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .66
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.45 - .78
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00 - —
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.22 - —
siftings	lb.	.18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22 - —
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18 - —
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14 - —
pods, bls.	lb.	.28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs.	lb.	.21½- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.13¾- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.		
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.		
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton	45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton	25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 - .30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.		
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.35 - —
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35 - —
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram. bots.	kilo.	11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ⅜c. per lb. higher.		
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).		
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works	lb.	15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.		
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).		
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.		
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).		
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works.	lb.	.66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼ 16⅛
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015- —
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065 .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½ 27½
USP XIV, gran., dms.	lb.	.29½ 30⅛
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher		
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85 —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193 —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203 -
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.213 —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher		
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb dms	lb.	1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾- —
tech., 33-35% acetic acid dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.42 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.47 - .52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½- —
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14¾- —

"Ever since his daddy was as tall as a DRYMET DRUM *we've been using Cowles* DRYMET..."

For a full generation, Cowles Drymet, the original anhydrous sodium metasilicate, has out-sold all others. Today it is still the most widely used and most dependable of all.

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Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .28½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 102.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt, equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 — —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 7.95
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt, equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —
USP dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 5.00 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½ - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .035 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .039 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst, bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0320 - —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0830 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .42 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech, kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .34 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 55.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09¼ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1345 - .1370
tanks lb. .1145 - —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1295 - .1320
tanks lb. .1095 - —
Salad, dms. lb. .13½ - .13¾
tanks lb. .11½ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350 - .1450
tanks lb. .1150 - —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½ - .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾ - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½ - .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .15 - .152
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .172
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - .127

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935 —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, mycrocrystals, dms. kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
99-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret., N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .96 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized., bgs., works ton 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .04⅛
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08⅛
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06⅛
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07⅛
tanks, works lb. .05½ - .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12⅛
tanks, works lb. .08⅛ - .10

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06½ - .06¾
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼ - .07½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¼ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - .07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07⅛ - .07¼
special, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - .07⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅝ - .09½
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .10⅜ - .10⅝
Tallow acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .14¼ - .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .11¾ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..... lb. .15¾ - .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .15½ - .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. ... lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. ..... lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43½ - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½ - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms. kgs .... lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. ..... lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. .... gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .32½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd. F, of Denver .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver .... lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..... lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms. kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots ..... lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (straits) ..... lb. 1.03¼ - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½ - —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09⅞ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14⅞ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots ... kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cn ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, tndust., tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. .... lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. .. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb 985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb 995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver. lb. .42½ - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

BO-DEE MINERAL STABLE D2

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

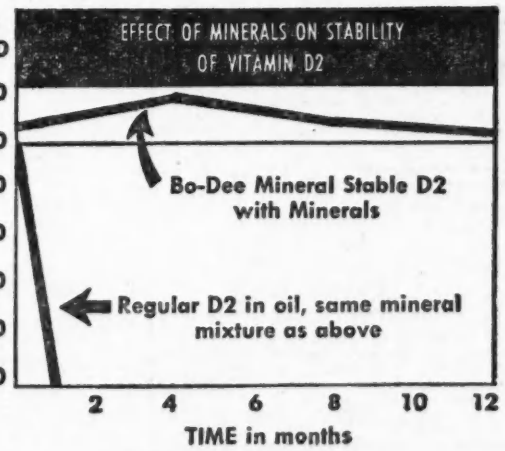
Now APPROVED

For 12 months stability in the presence of these listed minerals by

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Note: MINERAL STABLE D2 fully present at the end of 12 months.
Ordinary D2 practically gone in 30 days.

Ground Limestone	41.23%	Ferrous sulfate	0.50%
Steamed bonemeal	15.00	Copper sulfate	0.15
Tricalcium phosphate	13.00	Manganese sulfate	0.10
Magnesium sulfate	10.00	Cobalt sulfate	0.02
Iodized sodium chloride			20.00%



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Please send me full information and prices on new MINERAL STABLE VITAMIN D2.
NAME_____
COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13 -	—
dms., t.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.15 -	.16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb	.12 -	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys works, frt adjusted.	lb	1.40 -	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Tricresyl puosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24 -	—
dms., t.l.., frt. alld.	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.23 -	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.50 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½-	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼-	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver	lb.	.47¼-	—
tanks, frt alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾-	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38 -	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.53 -	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.49 -	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20¾-	—
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30 -	.305
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.50 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38 -	—
bgs., t.c.l., t.l.., dlvd E.	lb.	.39 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.41½-	—
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.43½-	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works.	lb.	.90 -	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., t.c.l., t.l.., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22 -	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19 -	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works.	lb.	55.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.23¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., New York	lb.	.24 -	.24¼
tanks, New York	lb.	.22¼-	—
tanks, domestic mills	lb.	.21⅝-	—
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works	lb	3.54 -	—
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.45 -	—
Turkey red, bbls. works	lb.	.62 -	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns. dms	lb.	.28	.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald.	lb.	.26	.32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.	gram.	.54	.57

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.35	.39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½-	.35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y	lb.	.08¼-	—
Umber pigment, raw American, bgs., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
Turkey type, bgs., works	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	125.00 -	—
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse.	ton.	145.00 -	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E	ton.	103.00 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt equal	ton.	120.00 -	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	145.00 -	—
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.65 -	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.70 -	—
Uva-ursi leaves bls.	lb.	.17	.19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	—
Indian, bgs.	lb	.29	—
dl-Valine dms. works	lb.	21.00	27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works	lb	1.28	1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works	lb.	.09½-	.12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	11.25	-12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	11.00	-11.50
whole, tins	lb.	11.50	-12.00
Tahiti, cs.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00 -	—
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots	lb.	3.10 -	—
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475-	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525-	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.06 -	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625-	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0675-	—
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.25	-14.50
Haitian, cns.	lb.	10.75	-13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.50 -	—
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.55 -	—
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
55-gal dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.19 -	—
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals	bot.	1.12 -	—
bots., 75cc., hospitals	bot.	1.56 -	—
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27¼-	—
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.			
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works	lb.	1.20 -	—
1 to 9 dms., works	lb.	1.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.15 -	—
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works,	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid	lb.	.14 -	—
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units.		.02¼-	—
Virginia type red, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram	gram.	.07¼-	—
dry, 500,000 units per gram,	kilo lots	kilo. 67.50 -	—
325,000 units per gram, same basis		kilo. 43.88 -	—
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis		kilo. 33.75 -	—
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.			
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units		.10 -	—
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.		.10 -	—
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.		10 -	—
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).			
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins	gram.	139.00 -	—
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms.	gram.	1.93 -	—
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.	gram.	128.00 -	—
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10.	kilo.	160.00 -	—

INSIDE SCIENCE

The Vital Story

A Puzzling Medical Case. A sick, fretful baby lay on his back in a hospital crib recently, his legs extended and his knees slightly bent. He cried and tried to draw away from the examining physician. The doctor studied the case carefully, noting the symptoms and investigating the history of the little patient. Then he made his diagnosis. The baby had *scurvy*.

An Ancient Disease. To us scurvy is a remote disease. We know that years ago it attacked sailors and explorers living on monotonous diets of salt meat and hardtack. But it's hard to believe that scurvy occurs even today in the United States. To be sure, there are few cases, but there should be none! Scurvy is a disease resulting from a deficiency in the diet; it is simply the lack of enough vitamin C.

Scurvy was a disease of the Crusades. It traveled with Vasco de Gama around the Cape of Good Hope, killing two-thirds of his crew. It struck down a quarter of Cartier's men wintering in Canada in 1535. It occurred in famines and pestilences.

Vitamin C Isolated. Long before vitamin C was known, man found certain fruits and vegetables helpful in preventing and treating scurvy. These had been a remedy for scurvy for about 300 years when, in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, researchers began to examine foods to discover the factor which made them antiscorbutic.

Between 1918 and 1925, Zilva concentrated this antiscorbutic substance from lemons and Agopian isolated it in cabbage.

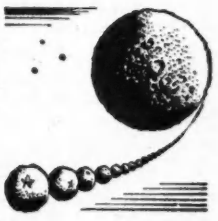
Zilva's work established the important properties of the vitamin, its molecular construction, and its activity as a "reducing factor" — its ability to absorb oxygen. In 1928 Szent-Györgyi, after eight years of investigation, isolated a strong reducing compound from adrenal glands, oranges and cabbage, which he called "hexuronic acid."

In 1931 C. G. King established the chemical structure of vitamin C, thus opening the way to new and important findings. The following year various investigators identified the "reducing factor," "hexuronic acid" and vitamin C as the same compound.

Nature's Vitamin Duplicated. Soon after the vitamin had been isolated and its chemical structure understood, it was synthesized by Reichstein and his fellow workers in Switzerland. Almost simultaneously in Great Britain, Haworth and his associates achieved the same results. The year was 1933.

The synthesis of vitamin C led to pilot plant and then to commercial production, making it available at lower costs than if it had been extracted from natural sources. In fact, the Reichstein synthesis is the basis for weekly production *by the tons* by the firm of Hoffmann-La Roche, the world's largest producer of vitamin C. This commercial production of vitamin C has had incalculable value to the health of people all over the world.

To The Moon And Back. In the United States today, the average *weekly* production of man-made vitamin C now approaches 40 tons — the amount contained in approximately three-quarters of a billion average oranges.



A graphic way to illustrate the huge annual production is to show the equivalent in oranges. Laid side by side, these oranges would reach over two million miles, or more than four round trips to the moon. The *weekly* production alone, expressed as oranges, would circle the world at the equator over one and one-half times.

Synthesis on such a gigantic scale has led to economical costs. Because of this and its proven value to health, vitamin C has an increasingly widespread use in food and pharmaceutical products. There is no substitute for Vitamin C!

A Little Goes A Long Way. One kilogram (2.2 pounds) of pure vitamin C will supply 13,333 people for one day with the amount recommended (75 milligrams) for daily intake by the National Research Council. Or it will supply 92 people for one year with the adult Minimum Daily Requirement (30 milligrams) set by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

Names. The designation, vitamin C, is used interchangeably with ascorbic acid. "Ascorbic" is a relatively new word in our language. It was devised by Szent-Györgyi and Haworth in 1933 from antiscorbutic.

Among chemists and nutritionists, vitamin C is known as *l*-ascorbic acid. The formula is $C_6H_8O_6$, which means that it is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Physical Characteristics. *l*-Ascorbic acid is a white crystalline compound with a slightly acidic taste. It is readily soluble in water, alcohol, glycerin and propylene glycol, and insoluble in oils, fats, ether, benzene or chloroform.

Since it is able to "attach" itself to oxygen it is one of our most important antioxidants for certain foods that have a tendency to discolor and lose their natural flavor.

The designation "U. S. P." used with *l*-ascorbic acid indicates that the product conforms to the stringent specifications of the United States Pharmacopeia. These initials stand for top quality.

Vitamin C made by the Roche process is chemically and biologically identical with nature's own product.

How Vitamin C Helps Our Health. Vitamin C is a vital substance; we cannot live without it. Not only does it prevent or cure scurvy, but it is essential for maintaining healthy bone tissue, and for forming collagen, an important protein found in our skin, tendons, bones, cartilage and connective tissue. Vitamin C is needed for the healthy functioning of the vessels

Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., gram 1.55 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. 29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b works:
Bayonne N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt, alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 40 - —
tanks, same basis lb 38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb .15 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon bots lb 19.00 - 25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb 53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. 29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs, same basis lb .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran, dms lb .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.45 - —
fib dms, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls, dlvd lb .29 - —
Basic, bbls, dlvd lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Zinc dust, comm., bbls, c.l., works, lb. .1450- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls, works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11½ - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅝ - —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. 15¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls, 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —

—Continued on page 62

Expanded Version

# of VITAMIN C *by* Science Writer

(*l*-Ascorbic Acid)

through which our body fluids flow. It also promotes healing of wounds and fractures. It is believed to be essential for tissue respiration, the continual action of the cells as they burn food materials to provide heat and energy for the body.

Our Daily Requirements. Even though ascorbic acid is found in all body tissues and fluids, it will be rapidly exhausted if we do not replenish our supplies each day.

The Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has established a *Minimum Daily Requirement* for adults of 30 milligrams. This is just enough to prevent recognizable signs of vitamin C deficiency.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council has issued *Recommended Daily Dietary Allowances* for vitamin C which are well above the F. & D. A. minimum.

Recommendations for Daily Vitamin C Intake
Ascorbic Acid (milligrams)

Men, all ages	75	Children, age 4-6	50
Women, all ages	70	Children, age 7-9	60
Women, pregnant (3rd trimester)	100	Children, age 10-12	75
Women, lactating	150	Boys, age 13-15	90
Infants, to one year	30	Boys, age 16-19	100
Children, age 1-3	35	Girls, age 13-15	80
		Girls, age 16-19	80

Use in Medicine. For some conditions, ascorbic acid is a necessity; for others, it is a help in restoring the body to normal. It is obvious that vitamin C is the cure for scurvy. Medical science has also found it to be helpful in the treatment of burns, in the repair of fractures, in high fever, in shock, in surgery and in exposure to extreme temperatures.

Of special importance is the use of ascorbic acid by pregnant and lactating patients. The physician must see that the infant receives his share of the essential vitamin, and that the mother's supply is not depleted.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers prepare many forms and potencies of vitamin C for the physician to prescribe.

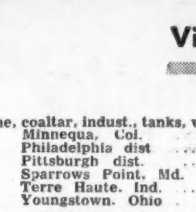
Which Foods Are Best? Vitamin C is present in many foods. Citrus fruits — oranges, lemons, grapefruit, etc. — are generally good sources. Other fruit, certain green vegetables, tomatoes and potatoes are also sources of the vitamin. There are wide differences, however, between foods and even between varieties of the same food. The differences among commercially canned juices are graphically shown in the following table compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Juice	Minimum	Maximum
	mg. ascorbic acid/100 Gm. juice	
Apple	0.2	3.6
Grape	0	4.7
Grapefruit	10.0	49.0
Orange	9.7	70.0
Pineapple	5.4	18.0
Tomato	2.5	32.0

A Public Health Problem. It's an ironic situation that Americans, who have a plentiful and varied diet available to them, have been found by responsible researchers to have subclinical and recognizable vitamin C deficiencies.

The public relies on processed juices to supply a large part of its daily vitamin C requirement. All unknowing, it often fails to receive even a token amount because of the variations shown.

For these reasons — *widespread deficiencies and inadequate intake* — it is desirable to standardize the vitamin C content of processed fruit and vegetable juices at levels which will guarantee a significant amount of the vitamin per each serving of juice. Diet experts believe that such standardization is in the public interest. It may be achieved by the simple addition of pure, crystalline vitamin C. The Canadian government has recognized the value of this idea and has set a standard which all "vitaminized" apple juice must meet.



Saved: Natural Color and Flavor. Many delicious fruits which are quick frozen lose their natural color and delicate flavor during thawing. By adding pure *l*-ascorbic acid to these before freezing, processors can protect the natural color and flavor during thawing and for some time after. The ascorbic acid acts as an antioxidant; it "takes up" the oxygen in the air before that oxygen can trigger the reactions which cause the undesirable changes.

Vitamin C has been used for more than 15 years as the preferred antioxidant in frozen peaches, apricots, apples, berries, bananas, pears, pineapple, fruit purees and fruit cocktail. It has been used also in canned fruit and fruit juices, sauerkraut, pickles, beer, cured meats, milk, and mushrooms.

Homemakers seeking variety in the fruit and fruit juices served to their families will be influenced to buy the product to which sufficient *l*-ascorbic acid has been added to allow a label claim. When a nutritive claim is made for a food, a declaration must appear on the label. One form reads:

"One four-ounce portion provides 100% of the minimum daily adult requirement of vitamin C."

Processors using the twin benefits of *l*-ascorbic acid — nutritive value and antioxidant effect — are delivering more attractive, more palatable, more popular, and more valuable foods.

•

Yours For the Asking. Summarizing our present knowledge of this vitamin, this article is one of a series published by the Vitamin Division of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. Reprints of this, and all others in the series, are available without charge. Reasonable quantities will be available to those in education who wish to use the material in their teaching. Send your request to Vitamin Division, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Roche Park, Nutley 10, New Jersey; in Canada to Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 1956 Bourdon Street, St. Laurent, Montreal 9, P.Q.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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ASSISTANT PUBLISHER: J. Stuart Auchincloss
MANAGING EDITOR: Arthur R. Kavaler
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PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
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Seaway's Economic Potential

The chemical marketing aspect of the economic potentialities of the St. Lawrence Seaway, covered in a page 3 article in OPD two weeks ago, is of broad importance. It is, however, but one of many in the area of commercial economy. And there are perhaps as many in the other two economic areas—social and political. Indications of some troublesome aspects in all areas are already being sensed by studious observers, and some of them have almost come to a head.

In the area of political economy, there has been a strong threat of strained relations between this country and Canada. It derives from the opposition of Canadian shipowners to what they call unfairly discriminatory competition with which they will be faced if government-subsidized American-flag vessels are given full freedom of call at Canadian ports. Applications have been made to the Federal Maritime Board by certain US shiplines for operating-differential subsidies which the government is authorized by the merchant marine act to pay, with stated limits of subsequent profits, to enable US lines to maintain service in competition with lower-cost foreign shipping.

A commercial aspect, with a political background, is presented in the expectation of gainful remedying of the effects of the petroleum import curb on the earnings of tanker lines by the hauling of grain. Chartering in that field, including the handling of surplus grain for relief, has been reported to be well under way for operations after the April 1 deadline.

In the social area, one big problem is what effect the operation of the seaway will have relatively upon the conditions of employment by and large in Atlantic port cities and those on the Great Lakes, all of which, from Buffalo to Duluth, are getting ready for the big booming that is going to come to them by water along the "fourth seacoast" of the United States.

Reports have had it that a number of shipping companies had been putting out feelers on how to get the distinction of being at least among the first vessels through the seaway. The official position in that regard is that no favoritism will be shown. "We expect to be open for business April 20," said an executive of the authority, "and whatever vessels are on hand will be allowed to proceed through the seaway." That will present a big opportunity for much international competition in seamanship—and more or less damaging colliding.

One of the much-discussed problems of the seaway has to do with what will be its effects upon the railroads. It is quite generally agreed that the only rail service which can be expected to be benefited is that southward from Montreal. That benefit would not be long-lived if the project now of interest in that city, having to do with a waterway connecting it with New York, actually gets under way within ten years.

Help for Others

From the action of a congressional group in paring down the President's desired dollars for what is formally designated as "foreign aid," has stemmed a most doleful predicting by the chief executive and all sorts of commenters of dire consequences in all areas of international relations, mutual security and world peace. But, in the light of testimony in congressional investigations on the presence of waste and graft in the administration of the aid program and because of the big lack of information on just how much in "development funds" is being handed out to whom and for what and what, if anything, actually has been and is being got in return therefor, there is very good reason to believe that the aid program is largely a waste of taxpayers' enforced contributions. It is high time that the nation's business began to look seriously into the matter and constructed and put into real service a mutually beneficial program of trade.

One promising step in that direction would be to take a bigger and more constructive interest in the trade mission program of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. In the past month, missions departed for France, Germany, Morocco and Japan. Available information on business participation in these missions does not show any representation from OPD fields. They had a prominent purpose of setting up trade information centers at international fairs in those countries. The idea is a good one, but sort of one-sided. Such missions would have more useful value if they were sent to countries now classified as needing aid.

Along a parallel line is a promisingly potential project sponsored by the American Friends of the Middle East in collaboration with the President's people-to-people committee on foreign affairs. It has basically to do with a month's tour of the six nations of the Middle East, to start May 15, with public meetings in at least eight cities.

Talking About Inflation

Inflation is "all things to all men." Its causes are anything and everything that the other fellow thinks you are not doing as he considers right. So, the would-be preventers and curers of inflation make a tool out of anything that can be fitted into their dogma.

It is now to be expected that the laborites in such groups, be they unionists or politicians, are going to grab up this recent little newspaper item: "Federal Reserve Board officials take a dim view of industry claims that climbing wages of union workers boosted industrial prices during the past four years. Their own investigations have disclosed that much of the rise in factory production costs represents bigger salaries rather than higher hourly wages."

Another tool for that group and for those whose warcry is "Give the consumer a fair break," is provided in the numerically very few newspaper headlines of this nature: "———'s Net Rises Despite Decline in Gross"; "———'s 6-Mo Sales off, Net Up"; "——— Profit Peak Is 3d in a Row, but '58 Sales Dip." They never see these which are many, many times as numerous: "'58 Net Off, Sales at Peak for ———"; "——— 1958 Net Falls Despite Record Volume"; "Consumers '58 Savings Exceed 57."

Washington Talks It Over

The Chemical Industry Has a Big Stake in the Eisenhower Administration's No. 1 Domestic Worry: The Problem of Inflation and the Best Way for the Government to Bring It Under Control.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Inflation and how to bring it under control has gained the No. 1 position on the list of domestic worries for both the administration and congress. Make no mistake about it, President Eisenhower regards the present situation, with its pressures for higher and higher prices, in a serious light and intends to do something about it. The chemical industry has a big stake in the outcome.

There is some sentiment and considerable talk in congressional circles in favor of standby controls. Also, there are some who favor the O'Mahoney scheme that would require large corporations to give prior notification to the government of any contemplated price hikes. But while the President feels the situation is bad, he doesn't feel that it yet requires such extreme measures.

The agency that bears watching by the chemical industry is the Cabinet committee formed last January on price stability for economic growth. Headed by Vice-President Nixon, the committee just hired a full-time executive director to lay out the committee's program and get it off the ground. He is W. Allen Wallis, dean of the University of Chicago School of Business.

These are some of the things the committee plans to go into:

- Whether some American manufactured products in which labor costs account for a major part of the price, are being priced out of the world markets.
- Determine how productivity can be improved in specific industries as a "positive attack" on inflation dangers.
- The wage-price spiral, including the effects of alleged "administered prices" in some big industries as well as of wage increases.

Influential congressional sources argue that the root of the problem lies not with ever increasing labor costs, but with the tight money policies that have been pursued by the administration since 1952. Since the economy is largely built on debt—the majority of the people buy homes, household furnishings and even clothes on credit—the tight money policy has caused interest charges to rise.

These charges are not absorbed by the seller but are passed on to the buyer. Thus, instead of holding down borrowings and keeping demand in line, the higher interest charges have simply become another factor to be reckoned with in searching out the source of inflationary pressures.

25 YEARS AGO IN Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

(ISSUE OF MARCH 26, 1934)

Commenting on the growing antagonism in business circles to the National Industry Recovery Act (NRA), OPD's lead editorial says that the "act is based on economic laws, theoretically regarded. Its weakness lies in the width of the gulf between economic theory and economic practice." What with the temper of the times, the editorial goes on to say, "even a spirit of compromise is lacking." Thus, it concludes, "the only ultimate alternative is coercion."

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association's drive for new members has been highly successful, according to W. H. Jardine, jr., chairman of the membership committee. Up to March 13 more than 300 new members have been enrolled by NPVLA. . . . Sir Henry Wellcome, internationally known for his researches in pharmacy and medicine, is the Remington medal winner for 1934. . . . Stauffer Chemical Company of San Francisco has moved its eastern branch executive and sales offices to larger quarters in the Graybar Building, 420 Lexington avenue, New York.

Factory employment in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States increased 2.9 percent between January 15 and February 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Up 32 percent above the average for the corresponding period in 1933, employment in the chemical group of industries in February stood 37 percent above the general average.

50 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF MARCH 29, 1909)

Publication of the Payne bill, which proposes changes in the tariff law, has brought an immediate flutter in the local market for essential oils. If the measure, as at present drafted, is enacted into law, some of the most important essences (which have hitherto enjoyed freedom of entry) will be relegated to the "not otherwise provided for" clause and be made dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem.

Foreign advices state that a striking evidence of the development in Russia, not only of the chemical industry in particular but of the industrial life generally, is to be seen in the growing consumption of soda.

75 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF MARCH 26, 1884)

"Last week suspicious looking circulars were distributed among the drug and chemical houses advertising a scheme for organizing an exchange for trade," reports OPD. "It set forth in glowing terms the great benefits to be derived, the growing necessity for such an institution, but no mention was made of the amount of money expected to be realized by the founders. They were so modest as to keep far in the background—so far, in fact, that the names of those pretended backers were not disclosed to the dear public."

Solvay Process Company, whose plant is located at Syracuse, N. Y., is now producing a superior quality of 58 percent alkali. The company is turning out some forty tons of the material daily in addition to about the same quantity of 48 percent alkali.

An owner is wanted at the Fourth Precinct station house for a barrel of fish oil, abandoned at No. 3 Bridge street by a boy who had stolen it. . . . Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia and Arminius Copper Mines are now producing 150 tons of pyrites a day. They can increase their daily output to 300 tons within the next two months, should the demand warrant it.

Heavy Chemicals

Steel consumers continue to hedge against a possible strike in that industry in July. As a result, pickling acid business continues to boom. Steel output was at near-record levels last week after having set a record the previous week. Demand for chlorine and the alkalies continues to strengthen. Chlorine in particular is said to be vastly improved over levels for the corresponding period last year. Chlorinated organics output is heavier, and spring demands for sanitation are making themselves felt.

A major supplier of sulfur products has announced a reduction of 10 cents per hundredweight for all grades of ground industrial and rubbermakers sulfur, effective April 1, 1959. This will not apply to refined (distilled) grades of sulfur, the company reported.

The lithium industry is carefully watching the April 30 expiration date on an Atomic Energy Commission contract with a supplier of lithium hydroxide, from which the government extracts lithium -6.

This suspense is shared by the potassium carbonate industry, because on AEC hangs the future of a mixed carbonate produced by one lithium company which is directly competitive with potcarb.

Moroccan manganese ore was reduced last week. African ore, which is quoted by OPD, remains unchanged in large quantities, although upward adjustments have been made in small quantity shipments.

April 1 Price Changes

Advances

Magnesite, calcined, $3.75 per ton.
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 1½c. per lb.
Fused, ½c. per lb.
Sodium peroxide, 1c. per lb.

Reductions

Sulfur, grd., indust. and rubbermakers', 10c. per cwt.

Calcium chloride market has died on its feet during the last few weeks. This is the normal seasonal transition between winter demand for highway deicing and summer use for dust control on secondary roads.

Domestic producers of barium chloride are still feeling the effects of keen competition from imported material. Other barium chemicals are enjoying good call, and no price changes are anticipated at present.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 21 at 92.1 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 93.4 percent for the previous week, and 91.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	Jan.	Dec.
Hydrochloric	79,975	75,755
Nitric	240,780	244,816
Phosphoric	151,045	143,330
Sulfuric (gross)	1,463,974	*1,486,335

* Revised.

Hydrochloric — Steel output retreated only narrowly from the record level of a week ago, so that demand for metal fabrication continued virtually unchanged at a brisk pace. All package sizes figured in the heavy demand.

Hydrofluoric—Strong and expanding demand for aerosol propellants and refrigerants continued to boost HF movement to fluorinated hydrocarbons.

Aluminum fluoride and synthetic cryolite outlets are active under seasonally high demand from the aluminum industry, which is currently producing at record levels. Demand for stainless steel pickling is, of course, highly active.

Nitric—The Spring fertilizer market has begun to liven up, bringing increased demand for nitric acid. Since only fifteen percent of nitric moves to steel, the acid has been less effected than others by the steel industry's resurgence.

Sulfuric—Demand was active for diverse outlets, led by steel, rayon and agricultural chemicals, in that order. Adequate supply was available.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated last week's production at 2,627,000 tons, or 92.8 percent of capacity. The previous week's actual output was 2,631,000 tons, or 92.9 percent of capacity. A year ago output had bogged down to 1,366,000 tons, which was just 85 percent of capacity.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $3 per flk.

Reduced

Platinum, $2 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1958
106.75	106.72	105.89	104.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Bases and Salts

Barium Chemicals—Prices are expected to stay unchanged during the coming quarter. Business for the full line of barium chemicals is reported vastly improved over the corresponding period of last year.

Domestic producers are still faced with keen competition from imports of barium chloride. A recent attempt to get the government to establish import quotas in an effort to preserve the domestic industry was unfruitful.

Calcium Chloride—Producers who had previously reported themselves short-shipped now say that demand for use as a highway de-icing agent has pretty well petered out.

This is the normal transition period, they indicate. Improved demand is expected this summer, when large volumes are expected to move in the direction of highway maintenance departments for dust control on secondary roads.

Caustic Soda—Buying interest is active for a wide variety of end-uses. Rayon and paper interests are showing good call. The petroleum and chemical industries are accounting for large volume deliveries.

Chlorine—Inquiry is still on the upswing, as warmer weather brings increased call for water and sewage treatment.

Lithium Chemicals—The industry has its eye on April 30. On that date, Atomic Energy Commission's contract with a supplier of lithium hydroxide is up for renewal.

Current opinion is mixed regarding whether the government will or will not renew the contract. If AEC decides it has enough lithium-6 in its stockpile, the feeling is that the contract will not be renewed.

Contracts with the other two suppliers of lithium hydroxide (from which AEC derives its lithium isotope) extend until December, 1959, for one, and December, 1960, for the other.

It is agreed that should AEC decide to cancel its contracts, a profound effect would be felt by lithium chemical producers. Some quarters are optimistic that the contracts will be renewed, however.

Potassium Carbonate — Producers of potassium carbonate are just as interested in the April 30 deadline set by AEC on a lithium hydroxide contract as are the lithium producers themselves.

This is because one supplier of lithium hydroxide to the government produces its material from lepidolite ores, and as a result of this, offers a mixture of potassium, cesium and other carbonates to the glass industry for the manufacture of black-and-white television tubes.

The combined carbonate mixture has encroached deeply into potassium carbonate sales to the TV tube industry. Should the AEC contracts expire without renewal, potassium carbonate producers feel that supplies of this byproduct material will diminish, and they will be able to regain lost markets.

This points up the fact that for some time now, the potcarb industry has been under a double-barreled attack. On the one side it is beset by the mixed carbonate use in TV tubes, and on the other, it is bac.ered by the fact that rebuilt picture tubes—for all purposes as good as new ones—have gained a large share of the replacement tube market.

Lime—Open-market lime sales in January were sharply higher than a year

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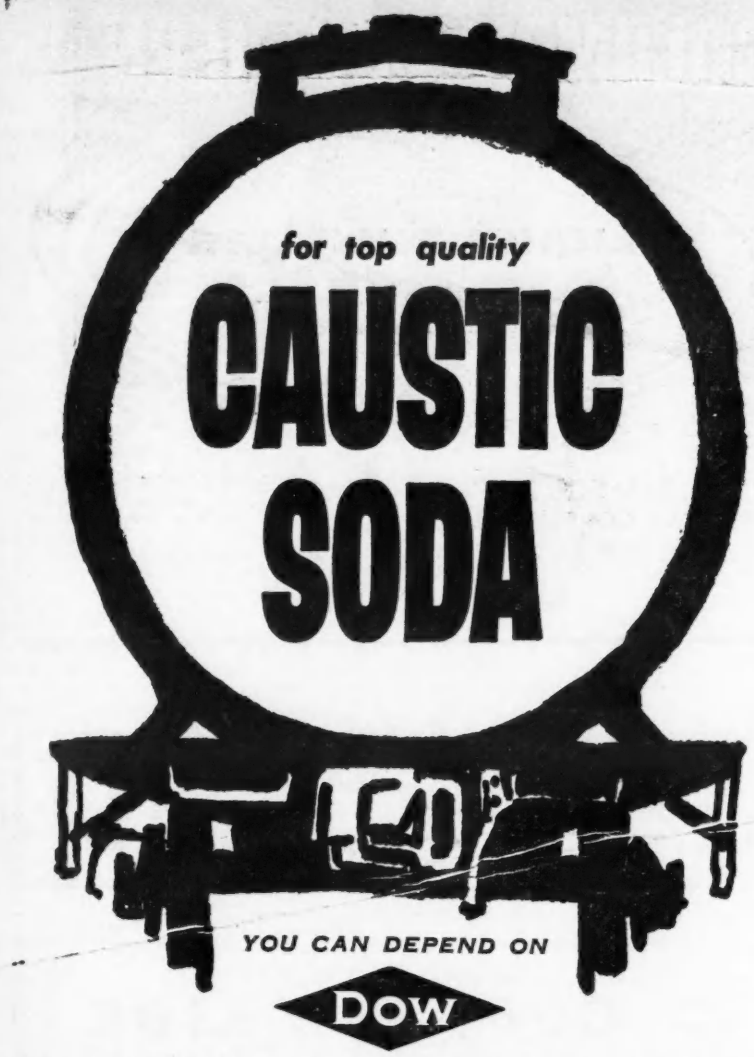

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Heavy Chemicals

earlier though lower than December's total.

According to the Bureau of Mines, January sales amounted to 702,583 short tons, as compared with 630,033 a year earlier and 730,173 in December.

Sales of chemical lime followed a similar pattern with a total of 438,464 tons in January as against 408,348 in January, 1958, and 462,535 in December. Refractory lime sales totaled 188,902 tons, up sharply from the previous January's 130,558 and only slightly below December's 195,938 tons.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	Jan.	*Dec.*
Native production	378,444	346,475
Shipments	411,254	370,922
Sales*	398,853	361,928
Stocks†	4,442,066	4,426,613
Recovered production	62,280	52,284
Shipments	57,266	50,998
Sales*	57,059	49,167
Stocks†	177,271	180,388

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods.

Long Tons	1958	1957
Ore	16,879	13,706
In any form	565,690	470,974
Total	582,569	484,680
Dollar Value	*Oct.*	*Sept.*
Ore	$394,987	$330,398
In any form	12,984,946	11,594,458
Total	$13,349,933	$11,924,856

Sulfur—A major supplier of sulfur products will reduce prices by 10c. per hundred pounds on all grades of ground industrial and rubbermakers' sulfur effective April 1.

This reduction does not apply to refined (distilled) grades of sulfur, according to the supplier.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The industry racked up another all-time monthly high in January production. Output for the month reached 156,708 tons, compared with December's 152,301 tons, according to the Aluminum Association.

Primary aluminum output declined in February to 142,116 short tons from January's record high of 156,708, making a total of 298,824 tons for the first two months, as compared with only 261,889 in the like period of last year.

In other data from the Aluminum Association, January shipments of sheet and plate were tabbed at 105,880,000 pounds as against December's 107,596,000.

Antimony—Bureau of Mines reports the following picture of antimony in 1958:

Production: Domestic mine output declined to 677 tons from 709 tons in 1957; smelter output was off to 9,249 tons from 11,400 tons; secondary output dropped to 19,200 tons from 22,565 tons.

Imports: Only 8,657 tons over 1958, a sharp drop from the 15,265 tons imported in 1957; ore and concentrate, off to 2,867 tons from 8,198 tons; metal, off to 4,075 tons from 5,052 tons.

Exports: Ore, metal and alloys climbed to 86 tons in 1958 from 68 tons in 1957.

Consumption: Primary antimony consumption declined to 10,641 tons in 1958 from 12,389 tons in 1957.

Stocks: Declined from 7,382 tons in 1957 to 6,468 tons in 1958.

Copper—Primary producers continued to hang onto their quotation of 31½c. per pound, delivered US destinations, as custom smelters, following an earlier advance, retreated to former levels.

Magnesium—Production of primary magnesium declined 63 percent in 1958, according to the Bureau of Mines, totaling only 30,400 short tons as against the previous year's 81,263. Consumption fared a little better, with a decline of 21 percent, accounted for primarily by a decrease of 50 percent in use of the metal as a reducing agent to produce titanium.

Imports for the period January-September were reported at 609,727 pounds and exports at 1,740,856 pounds.

Mercury—Price advanced $3 per flask last week to a range of $227-$232.

Output of this metal rose for the eighth consecutive year in 1958 with a total of 36,950 flasks, the largest since 1954. This occurred in spite of a weak fourth quarter, during which output lagged two percent behind the comparable period of last year. In the same quarter, both imports and consumption rose substantially, imports increasing 27 percent, and consumption rising to 14,700 flasks from the previous month's 10,000. The import glut depressed prices by $8.67, a decline of about five percent.

The GSA procurement program was continued through 1958 with a total purchase of 24,320 flasks of domestic and 2,153 flasks of Mexican mercury. Somewhat less than half of the purchase was applied to unfilled 1957 quotas.

Platinum — Quotations were slightly easier at $75-$80 per troy ounce, off $2 from last week's range.

Silver—Bullion retained its strength, quoted Friday at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly, and was listed on Friday at $1.03⅛ per pound, spot.

Titanium—Bureau of the Census has reported output of titanium mill products during January at 547,140 pounds, a narrow decline from the previous month's 561,577. The January total comprised 202,798 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 173,374 pounds of forging and extrusion billet; and 170,968 pounds of rod, bar and wire.

Titanium ingot output amounted to 1,357,259 pounds as compared with December's 1,309,470, while consumption advanced to 1,238,855 pounds from 1,078,924.

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Cyanamid Set to Market Season-Long Insecticide

Season-long control of major insects which plague potato fields will reportedly be available to growers in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin on April 1, when American Cyanamid Company, New York, starts marketing its systemic insecticide "Thimet" in granular form.

Use of "Thimet" has just been cleared by the government and will be recommended in the three states by experiment stations which have conducted extensive tests with the product, Cyanamid says. Specifically, the claims call for control of aphids, leafhoppers and flea beetles. Season-long control which eliminates the necessity of periodic sprayings is a new development in systemic insecticide application, according to Cyanamid.

Wyandotte Starts Up

—*Continued from page 3*

lion of which $11 million was allocated for the ethylene oxide-glycol plant and $26 million for the chlorine-caustic soda plant.

When full production of the new plant is reached, Wyandotte's southern chlorine-caustic soda output and the production of the chemicals in its plants at Wyandotte, Mich., will establish it among the top five manufacturers of merchant chlorine, the company says. In addition to marketing large tonnages of chlorine to other industries, Wyandotte consumes sizeable quantities in the making of a wide variety of organic chemicals.

Bert Cremers, a vice-president of Wyandotte and general manager of the Michigan Alkali Division which operates the industrial chemicals facilities of the company, said that shipments from the Geismar plant will start within a few days via river barges and tankcars.

"The geographical diversification of chlorine-caustic manufacture by Wyandotte in the south and Wyandotte in the north now permits us to service users virtually anywhere, but specifically in the broad and increasingly active industrial area from the Rockies to the Atlantic seaboard," Mr. Cremers said.

"The company launched its expansion in the south after a study of the growth pattern of southern, southwestern and central states industry. Our new production is coming in at a time when the industrial economy again is moving forward, and when new sources for these specific chemicals are needed.

"Although our current Geismar project will be completed around year-end, our research and development people are studying other facilities which can tie in with the basic ethylene oxide and chlorine-caustic plants. In addition, we now are using only a twelfth of the acreage, a major part of the remaining land being held for sale or lease to other companies which may find it of economic value to build plants which can receive chemicals from us over-the-fence," Mr. Cremer concluded.

Process engineering and supervision of plant construction for the chlorine-caustic facility were both carried out by Wyandotte's engineering and development division.

PDA Moves to Philadelphia

Parenteral Drug Association has transferred its administrative office from New York to 1420 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia 45. Arthur D. Herrick has been succeeded as executive director, and his functions will be assumed by the officers of the association.

Brazil Tariff

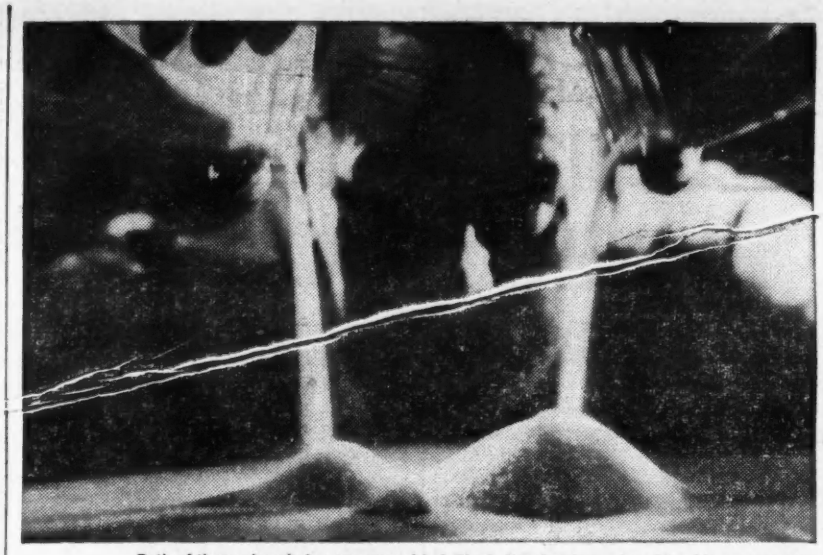
—*Continued from page 4*

uses; certain organic dyestuffs; and cinematographic film.

Brazil also bound the duty-free status of non-compound nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers, and of methyl bromide; reduced the duty on DDT and on vegetable pitch; and removed the duty from ergosterol and a number of vitamins and from X-ray film.

The principal trade items in this group in 1956 were methyl bromide, hexachlorocyclohexane, tetraethyl lead, vitamins, fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides, each of which accounted or over $1.5 million in Brazilian imports in 1956.

Altogether, trade concessions negotiated with the United States by Brazil at Geneva in connection with its new tariff had a trade value in 1956 of about $129 million. Of this amount, the products of the chemical industry accounted for $28,465,000, ranking second in the group standings just behind machinery and mechanical appliances, which totaled $31,388,000.



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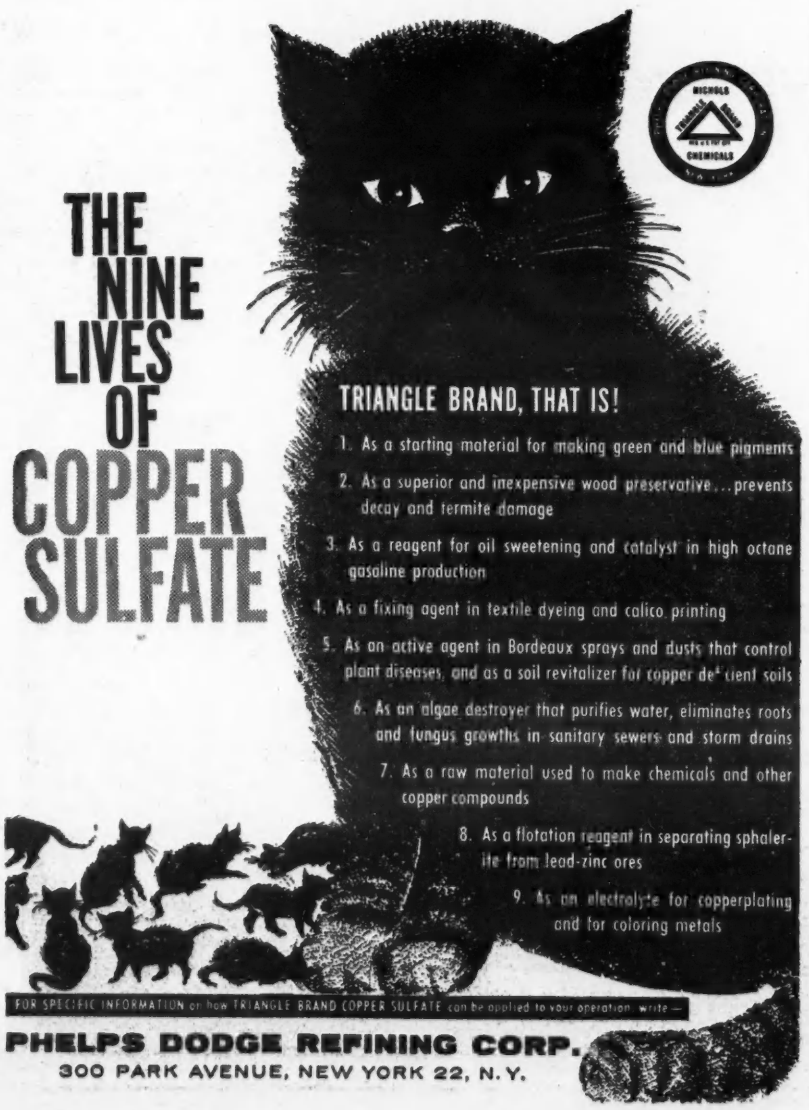

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Hercules' Young Division Develops Two New Probes

Hercules Powder Company is marketing two new types of liquid level and temperature sensing probes, made by its Young Development Division at Rocky Hill, N.J. According to the Wilmington, Del., firm, the new probes were developed specifically for use in caustic solutions and high pressures.

The liquid level probe was designed for a 23-30 percent potassium hydroxide solution and hydrogen atmosphere, at an operating pressure of 3000 psi, it was said.

The temperature sensing probe, used in an acid treatment plant, consists of 3/8" o.d. tubing mounted to a flange, an exposed platinum tip, and corrosion-resistant plastic molded integrally over tubing and flange face.

Both probes are priced at under $200.

Monsanto Chemical Has Stabilized Methyl Parathion

Monsanto Chemical Company, St Louis, Mo., says it has developed a stabilized methyl parathion for dust formulations which effectively resists decomposition during extended storage at high temperatures.

State regulatory agencies, major formulators and manufacturers of methyl parathion have been concerned since 1955 with the problem of its formulated dusts degrading during storage due to the thermal instability of organic phosphate compounds and the effect of so-called "inert" carriers.

Research by Monsanto has reportedly led to the company's discovery of "a stabilizing system which greatly increases the storage life of methyl parathion in dust formulations."

Carboxyl Styrene Copolymer Is Available From Monsanto

A carboxyl-containing styrene copolymer which is soluble in either alkaline or organic systems and compatible with a wide range of natural and synthetic resins is available in commercial quantities from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Trademarked "Lytron 822," the free-flowing polyelectrolyte resin is priced at 50 cents a pound in bulk quantities. The company's plastics division says that the new material has shown considerable promise as the alkali-soluble component in self-polishing resin emulsion and wax emulsion floor dressings.

Chemurgy Group Meeting

—Continued from page 7

Alton Box Board Company, "Chemurgic Developments and Progress"; Dr. Earl L. Butz, dean and director of the School of Agriculture, Purdue University, "Research —Gateway to the Future"; and Dr. C. O. Erlanson, chief of the new crops research branch of the agricultural research service, Department of Agriculture, "Program Development of New Crops Research in the US Agricultural Research Service."

T. P. Christen, manager of farm sales for Standard Oil Company (Ohio) will head up the April 2 morning program. Included will be the following speakers and talks:

W. E. Huge, vice-president of Central Soya Company, "Soybean Horizons"; M. F. Taggart, director of Research, O'Brien Corporation, "Soybean—Chemurgic Coatings"; and Dr. John C. Cowan, chief of oil seeds laboratory of Northern Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research service, "Oil Seed Utilization Research."

At the luncheon meeting, with Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the board of directors of the Chemurgic Council presiding, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota will be the guest speaker.

The afternoon session, with Dr. Kenneth Hood, assistant secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, wielding the gavel, will include these speakers and their topics:

Floyd J. Hosking, executive vice-president of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, "Corn, A Chemurgic Crop"; Dr. George D. Scarseth, director of research, American Farm Research Association, "Stimulating Markets"; and Alvin R. Blattner, Corn Products Company, "Mixed Feeds in Europe Today."

The April 3 meeting, with Ben Sklar, Seaman Gunnison Corporation, presiding, will deal with industry reports on chemurgical research and development.

Included in the day's program will be:

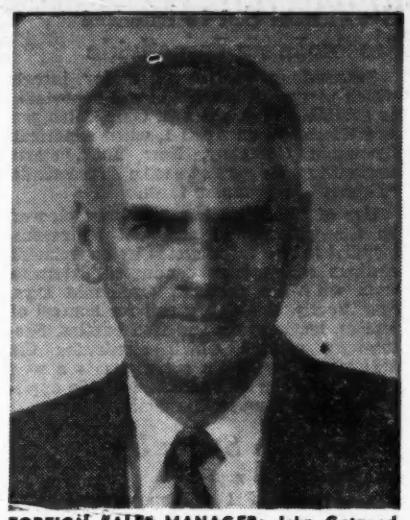
Report of the wheat committee, delivered by Zenas Block of DCA Food Industries Inc., and chairman of the committee.

Report of the swine industries committee.

A talk on "Chemurgy in Action—Fermentation Acids," to be delivered by Dr. Fred W. Tanner, jr., of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Advances in Castor Technology," a talk by Don S. Bolley of Baker Castor Oil Company.

Dr. J. M. Merritt, manager of plant chemical development for Merck & Co., reporting on "The Role of Gibberellins in Plant Growth Stimulation."



FOREIGN SALES MANAGER: John Getgood, named manager of its newly-established foreign sales and development department in New York by Phillips Petroleum Company.

N.Y. Paint Production Men Will Meet on Thursday

The New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its regular monthly meeting April 2 at the Brass Rail restaurant, 100 Park avenue, New York.

James C. Fryman, technical representative for Union Carbide Plastics Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, and guest speaker at the meeting, will give a paper on "Vinyl Dispersions for Product Finishes."

Also, the group's nominating committee has named a slate of officers for the 1959-1960 fiscal year. Included are: President, Benjamin Chatzinoff, 20th Century Paint & Varnish Corporation; vice-president, Edward G. Fischer, Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc.; secretary, John J. Oates, Subox, Inc., and treasurer, Raymond L. Whitney, National Lead Company.

For members of the executive committee the nominating group named E. Judson Cole, Manufacturing Varnish Company; W. E. Santoro, Monroe Sander Corporation, and Dr. Leroy D. Soff, Dutch Masters Paint & Varnish Company.

Mallinckrodt Picks Sales Man

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed G. A. Wilkinson regional sales manager covering Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, southern parts of Louisiana and Mississippi and southwestern Illinois. Mr. Wilkinson succeed Paul A. Hein who has been made special assistant to Mallinckrodt's director of sales (see picture story on page 7).

Drug Producers Find

—Continued from page 3

drugs, including those for animal use, and several therapeutic devices. Although many of these warnings have not previously been published by FDA, they have been disseminated via trade correspondence and informal contacts with trade representatives seeking pre-marketing advice on labeling. Some have been announced in statements of policy or interpretation.

Sixty days are allowed for comment on the suggested warnings.

It is planned to issue the warnings in a looseleaf service like that used to keep the industry up to date on changes in the antibiotics and new drug regulations.

Antibiotics Case

—Continued from page 3

testimony relative to certain cost studies that had been produced by the defendant companies.

Battling the commission's price-fixing charges are: American Cyanamid Company, New York; Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., and its parent firm, Bristol-Myers Company, New York; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DuPont Man Has Plan for Battling

—Continued from page 7

eled extensively throughout the world, Mr. Lenher adds that American science and technology cannot meet the problem of foreign competition by themselves.

"Science in this country is in a flourishing condition. However, we must be realistic: We have no monopoly on science or technology."

Mr. Lenher points out that his foreign observations show him that technology abroad is progressing rapidly, and that competition will become tougher in the future. In applying technology, foreign businesses have a sharp advantage, he notes.

"In the major industrial countries of Europe and the Orient, wages are one-fifth to one-seventh of what they are in the United States. Unless there is some equalizer, foreign firms can export to this country, and drive us out of our domestic markets."

Stronger Patent System Urged

A stronger patent system "would be an immense help" in meeting foreign competition, Mr. Lenher observes.

Industry depends importantly on the protection patents give its products and technology, and its competitive position has been impaired by "judicial erosion" of this protection, he notes.

A further help would be a tax structure encouraging investment in industry, he suggests.

"We have not in the past been short of capital in the United States, but we had better think about it now. We are going to need capital, a lot of it, to expand and modernize our industries. Our tax structure penalizes most heavily the very people who could build up savings for investment in industry.

"Moreover, there is talk in Washington of a discriminatory corporate income tax . . . The present tax is high (52 percent) but at least it is applied equitably."

Graduated Tax Called Penalty

However, a graduated tax would place a "penalty on success," and make companies unattractive to investors, Mr. Lenher warns. "We would wake up some day to find we had no business units large enough to meet United States needs, military or otherwise. What we have here is not a tax to produce revenue, but a philosophical tool which could destroy large industry and weaken our economy disastrously."

The United States, he suggessts, should maintain a structure of reasonable tariffs, applied selectively to place incoming products on an even footing with United States goods. The basic criterion for their application should be the security of the nation, he feels.

Mr. Lenher puts his final remarks this way:

"In theory (free trade) is a wonderful thing, but to make it work we would have to have a perfect world, one in which all wage rates and living standards were comparable . . . Quite obviously, this is not the world we live in."

Solvent Plant Business

—Continued from page 5

Carbide does not manufacture the equipment. Union Carbide plans to provide technical service for Columbia solvent recovery equipment installed up to the present time.

During the period Union Carbide sold solvent recovery equipment, many plants were installed — more than two billion pounds of solvents per year are recovered in these plants.

Industries that are major users of solvent recovery equipment and Columbia activated carbon include printing, acetate fiber manufacture, surface coatings, transparent films and rubber.

Consulting Chemists Correction

In reporting on the April 28 symposium and banquet to be held by the Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, OPD erroneously gave the starting time for the meeting as 5:30 p.m. Instead, the meeting gets under way at 5 p.m.

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There are many varieties of filtering aids of which diatomite is one. Diatomite is constructed of billions of tiny fossils, remains of aquatic single-celled algae or flowerless plants called diatoms which lived about ten million years ago. As a filtering aid, diatomite is used in the filtration of sugar syrups, beer, drinking water, pharmaceuticals and other liquids. Filtration plays a key role in the clarification and purification of countless commercial products. There are many filtering materials available because the removal of certain types of suspended matter from liquids cannot always be economically achieved with the same filter media. Then too, there are different types of particles to be removed which in turn vary in size such as non-rigid, colloidal or slimy. Other problems that confront filtering materials are those of pressure and temperature.

Stabilizing chemicals will make the difference between a superior and an inferior vinyl resin composition. Unstabilized vinyl films are prone to heat and photo-chemical reactions which, with the loosing of hydrogen chloride, will break down. When liberated, the hydrogen chloride will further and speed up the deterioration and dehydrochlorination. Discoloration and embrittlement are the results of this loss of chlorine and subsequent oxidation.

Thus, it is necessary to formulate vinyl compositions with stabilizers which are of the ultraviolet light absorber type to deter the start of the film deterioration. Also, the stabilizer should be acid accepting so that it can react chemically with hydrogen chloride as it is formed.

Soap was the first surface active agent and still is the best known and most commonly used. Nowadays, however, new agents have been developed which reduce surface tension and clean more readily and effectively than soap. In the search for improved surfactants sulfonated oils, such as turkey red oil, were produced. Then it was discovered that the sodium sulfate of naphthalene, to which a short chain of carbon atoms had been attached, had still more surface tension lowering properties. Now there are a whole spectrum of surface active agents which reduce surface tension under any one of a wide range of adverse conditions involving the presence of such materials as acids, alkalis or hard water.

What's Reported On Here

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Adhesives

Adhesives find use in all industries for bonding anything from metal and glass to wood and plastics. The most powerful adhesives are those based on chemical cures, those which require an added chemical. Of the general types of adhesives there are the phenolic or resorcinol adhesives which are mixed with formaldehyde right before they are used.

Then there are the epoxys to which are added amine accelerators to speed up the reaction. There are also adhesives which must be cured by great degrees of heat, there are those that are cured by temperature pressure, and there are still others which can be cured without either heat or temperature. The field of adhesives is vast, but they all serve the same purpose which is to hold materials together by surface adhesion.

Koppers Company, Inc. is offering a line of resorcinol adhesives under the name **"Penacolite."** These adhesives are capable of curing at room temperature or above. Koppers described them as being thermo-setting resins which attain their cured state through an irreversible chemical action. **"Penacolites"** will not soften by further heating; they are unaffected by water. No corrosive catalysts are necessary with these adhesives. It is said that they will not weaken under the strain of shrinking or swelling, or the stresses of rigorous service.

Two of Koppers' **"Penacolite"** adhesives are **"Penacolite Adhesive G-1124 and G-1288." "Penacolite Adhesive G-1124"** is based on a straight resorcinal-formaldehyde resin formulated in a water-alcohol solution in which is suspended the optimum quantity of filler to provide the best possible bonding of oak and other species having large rays. It is widely used in the laminatoin of ships' timbers. **"Penacolite Adhesive G-1124"** is also said to be useful in bonding nylon to nylon.

"Penacolite Adhesive G-1288" is a phenol-modified resorcinol-base adhesive, formulated for those applications where economy measures will not permit the use of straight resorcinol adhesives. Koppers claims that it is most useful as an assembly wood-working glue where exterior durability is desired. With dense hardwoods, the use of heat is recommended.

The coatings department of the chemical division of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has developed a group of adhesives called **"Pliobonds."** The line consists of **"Pliobond 20, 30, 40,** and **HT 30." "Pliobond"** adhesives are thermo-plastic. The numbers "20, 30 and 40" refer to percent solids. Goodyear claims that these cements provide excellent adhesion, high bond strength and resistance to acids, weak alkalies and corrosive salt solutions. They are described as being flexible, resistant to water, weather and fungus, and exhibit good dielectric properties. **"Pliobond HT 30"** is designed for meeting elevated temperature conditions, and will resist creep at 500°F.

Among the general applications of these adhesives, Goodyear says that **"Pliobond 20, 30 and 40"** can be used for cold or wet, solvent reactivation, and hot bonding of metal, wood, plastic, fabric, glass, rubber, paper, leather and other materials. **"Pliobond HT 30,"** Goodyear states, may be thinned as desired with methyl ethyl ketone, and becomes effective only through a definite cure.

Filtering Aids

Pure water is in greater demand now than ever before by industry and the public. In some areas water levels are falling faster than they can be replaced; in others waste materials emitting from processing plants are polluting natural water resources. One method used to combat these water purification problems has been the use of filtering aids. Other areas in which filtering materials are necessary include foods, papermaking, beverages, and dry cleaning processes.

Diatomite, technically defined as diatomaceous silica, has been proven a useful filtering aid in all of the above mentioned fields. The crude material from which diatomite is processed is a soft mineral made up of billions of minute fossils, remains of aquatic plants called diatoms, of three million to 15 million years ago.

Johns-Manville, the Celite division, markets filtering aids under the name of **"Celite." "Celite"** filter powders are almost pure silica which means they are inert to most chemicals and tasteless and odorless as well. They consist of micron-size, irregularly-shaped particles with a rigid and strong intricately spiny structures. Because of this characteristic diatomite form, **"Celite"** particles form a non-compressible, microscopically porous cake on any type of filter or press.

According to Johns-Manville, **"Celite"** filtration removes colloids and other suspended impurities. They remove the finest suspended non-rigid solids such as amoebae and algae.

"Celite" is designed to provide the cor-

rect degree of purity required for boiler make-up, heat exchangers, circulating water for towers and other industrial process uses. Johns-Manville claims that **"Celite"** powders will produce clarity and flow rate when used with almost any one of the many filter designs now on the market.

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation's Dicalite Department also offers a line of filtering aids. The names of these items are: **"Dicalite Superaid," "115," "UF." "Speedflow," "Special Speedflow," "Speedplus," "Speedex," "4200," "Diabestos," and "7."** The **"Dicalites"** are practically pure amorphous silica and inert. They are finely divided powers, light in weight, the weight varying according to the grade. Dicalite says that these materials are suitable for use in pressure or vacuum filter, including the drum disc, string and precoat types, as well as plate and frame and tube of leaf types.

Due to the diatom structure and expert processing, it said that **"Dicalites"** form a filter cake having high porosity that affords positive and thorough separation of suspended solids. They are described as being brilliantly clear and free from suspended impurities.

Another advantage of the **"Dicalites"** is that the greater amount of cake porosity not only produces faster flowrates but affords maximum filter cycles to increase liquor volume per unit of time and labor cost. Included in the many types of liquors filtered with **"Dicalite"** filteraids are: acids, antibiotics, casein, chemicals, dyestuffs, enamels, fish oils, glycerine, mineral oil, pharmaceuticals, soap, solvents, vegetable oils, and water.

Light Stabilizers

The difference between a good and a bad vinyl resin composition, whether it be molded plastic, vinyl sheeting, or a paint coating—assuming the proper resins are selected for the formulation—is the stabilizing chemicals that are added to its formulation.

Vinyl stabilizers are much more than just light absorbers, and must have other important effects to chemically stabilize a vinyl product. Whether the vinyl product is to be long lasting and durable, or quickly deteriorate depends on the choice of stabilizers to combat the degrading effects of heat, light and oxidation.

Unstabilized vinyl products which in use will be subject to moderate heat or exposure to light will tend to break down with the liberation of hydrogen chloride. The released hydrogen chloride tends to catalyze or speed up still further breakdown and dehydrochlorination. Such loss of chlorine for the vinyl polymer exposes it to oxidation reactions which produce discoloration and embrittlement.

Consequently, vinyl compositions should be formulated with stabilizers which will be light absorbers, particularly in the ultraviolet range, to prevent the start of film degredation. In addition, the stabilizer should be acid accepting so that it will react chemically with the hydrogen chloride as fast as it is formed and thus prevent the catalytic effect of hydrogen chloride in further deterioration. For long time durability the stabilizers used in vinyl compositions should also be of such a nature that they will be dien reactive and undergo a sort of modified Diels-Adler reaction with the unsaturation produced in the vinyl polymer by dehydrochlorination and thus prevent oxygen attack.

Oxidation is a most important factor in the polyvinyl degredation mechanism because oxidation exhibits itself in the formation of color-bearing carbonyl structures in the degraded polymer, in the promotion of scission and in cross polymerization of the resins chains, and in the destruction of the plasticizer portion of the compounded vinyl plastic. Thus, a stabilizer which has antioxidant properties can spell the difference between good stability and excellent stability in a particular vinyl compound.

National Lead Company produces a stabilizer designated as **"Dyphos"** which is a dibasic lead phosphite. This stabilizer has the properties of being an ultraviolet light screening agent, an acid acceptor, has dienophylic tendencies, and is an antioxidant.

Lead compounds may be considered the most suitable from an acid accepting standpoint because of the insolubility of the lead chloride produced from their reaction with liberated hydrogen chloride in the deteriorating vinyl compound. However, they may not be indicated, or the best suitable, for certain end-uses. Other metal compounds such as barium, cadmium, tin or sodium may be more desirable, as in sulfide fume exposure for instance.

For example, Argus Chemical Company markets their **"March LL"** and **"Mark KCB"** heat and light stabilizers in liquid form. Argus claims that these liquid stabilizers are an improved type and are 20 to 30 percent more effective than previously available stabilizers of this type.

"Mark LL" is a general purpose stabilizer recommended for use in calendering, extrusion, injection molding and solutions. It may be used with all suspension homopolymer type resins. **"Mark KCB"** is suggested for use in vinyl formulations which require resistance to sulfide staining. Lead in such a situation would not be suitable.

National Lead also markets various vinyl stabilizers of the lead ester type such as **"Dythal,"** dibasic lead phthalate; **"DS-207,"** dibasic lead stearate; **"Leadstar,"** normal lead stearate; **"Normasal,"** normal lead salicylate; and several other lead compounds of the strictly inorganic type.

Surface Active Agents

During recent years, various industries have become more and more interested in certain new types of synthetic organic compounds known as surface active agents. Many industries including textiles, paper, oils, gases, leather, metals, paints, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and ceramics have found that processing time and complications have been reduced or eliminated by the use of these materials.

The term surface active agent may be applied to any materials that lowers the interfacial or surface tension. However, there are many different ones on the market which vary greatly in their characteristics, in their functions and in cost. Surfactants have some or all of the following porperties: wetting-out, dispersing, emulsifying, penetrating and cleaning.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation markets a line of surfactants under the trade name **"Nacconol." "Nacconol NR"** is a member of the group of commercial surface active agents which are alkyl aryl sulfonates. It is manufactured only as a white flake solid of uniform strength.

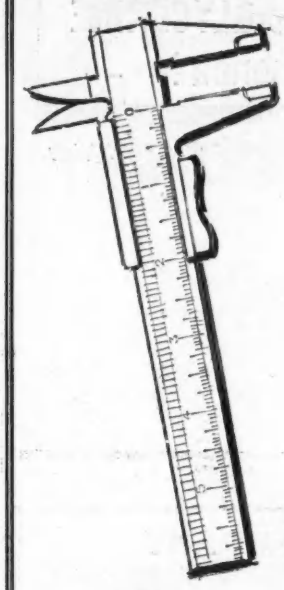
National Aniline claims that the item is readily soluble in soft water or hard water and in solutions of acid or alkali. **"Nacconol NR"** is a powerful wetting agent. Furthermore it is an organic detergent which means besides having the wetting value of surface tension lowering of wetting agents **"Nacconol NR"** possesses the property of cleaning. Also the product is said to display some antiseptic bacteriostatic and moth-proofing qualities in water solution or in oil emulsions.

National Aniline's **"Nacconol SL"** is an anionic synthetic organic detergent of the alkyl aryl sodium sulfonate type in liquid form. Described as being neutral in reaction and exhibiting stability to acids, alkalis, water hardness, oxidizing and reducing agents, **"Nacconol SL"** is a good wetting, foaming, emulsifying, dispersing and penetrating agent.

The price of **"Nacconol NR"** is 14c. per pound, fiber drums, truckload or carload. **"Nacconol SL"** is listed at 9½c. per pound, tanktrucks.

"Aerosol TR" and **"Aerosol 22"** are two of a series of surfactants manufactured by American Cyanamid Company, process chemicals department. **"Aerosol TR"** sodium bis (tridecyl) sulfosuccinate is a higher homologue of the sulfosuccinate family with the property of solubility in organic media together with some water solubility. The agent is said to have the ability to disperse resins, pigments, polymers, and dyes in hydrocarbon and other organic systems. It is a good emulsifying agent in emulsion polymerization systems. American Cyanamid says that **"Aerosol TR"** is particularly effective for flushing pigments from aqueous press cakes to solvent or oil media.

Cyanamid's **"Aerosol 22"** chemically is tetrasodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecylsulfosuccinamate. It is considered to be a practically nontoxic material. According to Cyanamid the product does not exhibit significant irritant or sensitizing properties. **"Aerosol 22"** is primarily a detergent, dispersant and solubilizer but also has sufficient wetting power. Being highly soluble, Cyanamid says that the item is perfectly suited for use in writing and drawing inks. It also increases the tolerance of soaps, sulfonated oils, and other surface active agents to inorganic salts, acids, and bases, and reduces scumming. Being soluble in saturated salt and caustic solutions, **"Aerosol 22"** is effective in solubilizing high molecular weight naphthenic acids and cresylic acids in caustic solution for purposes of mercerization.



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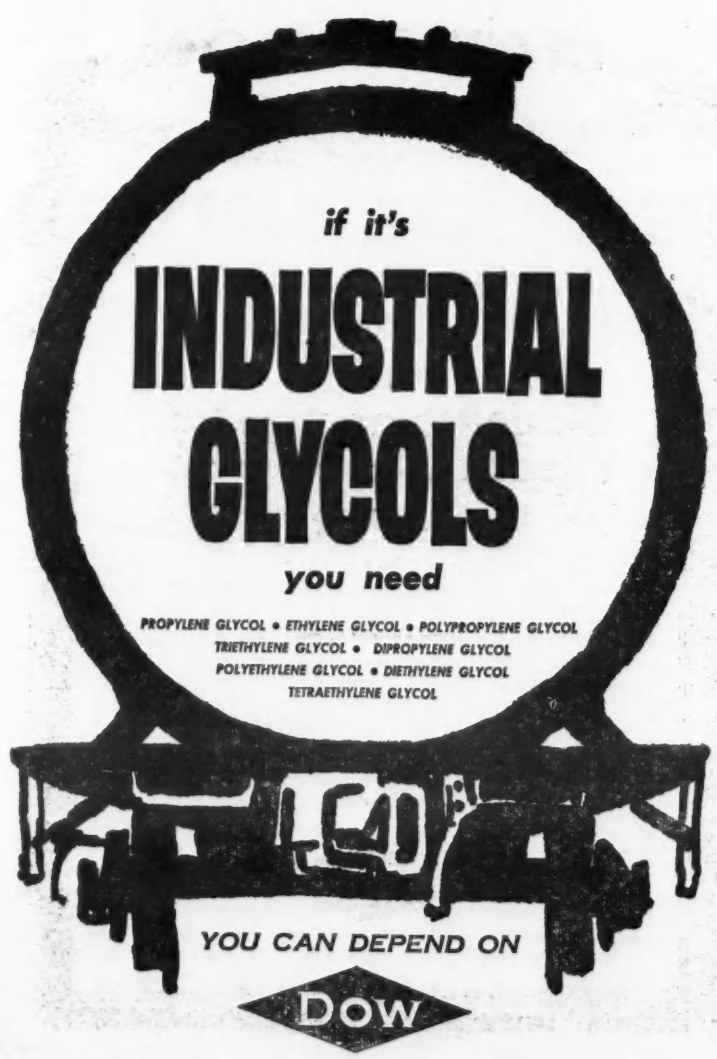

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Aliphatic Organics

Most if not all producers of organic chemicals are winding up a quite profitable first quarter. For some firms—sellers of lacquer solvents, for instance—there were a few rather slow weeks in February but it appears that the highly active demand pace of January and the steady interest throughout the current month will more than compensate for these lulls so that sales will average out at a highly respectable level.

Now looking ahead to the second quarter, trade people can foresee no reason why a repeat performance can't be expected. All point to the fact that auto production has been steadily increasing, making modest gains from week-to-week; that steel buying is breaking records; and that organic chemicals markets generally have been stable over the past six months. Also, some people attach particular significance to the lack of April 1 price activity, as well as to the upward revisions that will be made for PE and methanol, two of the chemicals that were price-depressed by the recession.

Summing up the feed and industrial molasses market situation in 1958, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service noted that prices generally averaged lower than in 1957 but nonetheless held relativey stable throughout the year; that larger US molasses supplies came from a 45 percent increase in imports, as both domestic production and shipments from Hawaii and Puerto Rico were down slightly; and that molasses used in livestock feeding increased 29 percent over the preceding year, topping record-1955 by about 1 million gallons. Molasses used in alcohol production, AMS said, was only slightly above the previous year's low level because a 15 percent increase in usage for making ethyl alcohol was offset by less usage in the production of other acohol products and distilled spirits.

April 1 Price Advances

Di-pentaerythritol, 2c. per lb.
Methanol, 4c. per gal.
Monopentaerythritol, 1c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, technical, 1½c. per lb.
Tri-pentaerythritol, 2c. per lb.

In another communique from USDA last week—but this time from Foreign Agricultural Service—it was reported that the Cuban cabinet on March 7 approved the widely expected decree requiring the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute to set aside 80 million gallons of molasses from the 1959 sugar crop for the production of 99.5 grade alcohol.

Acetone—Since last October when higher prices were posted for isopropyl alcohol, there have been scattered rumors that sooner or later acetone would be increased to reflect that revision. But no action was taken during the intervening quarters and, now, according to producers' April 1 schedules, prices will remain at long-established levels during the next three months.

Several trade members pointed out that the maintenance of the acetone schedule attests to the stability that has characterized this market since the beginning of fourth quarter '58. While agreeing with this view, others observed that it may also indicate that producers are afraid that a higher price may encourage "special pricing situations" which were reported in isolated instances some months back.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
130.53	130.53	130.57	130.96

For Current Prices see page 9

Optimism out Detroit way is currently reflected in the sales charts of acetone producers. Also accounting for all-round good demand are requirements from users in the pharmaceutical trade, it's said.

Ethyl Alcohol—As part of its recently-issued annual molasses market summary, Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA reviewed the highlights of the '58 ethyl alcohol situation.

Production of ethyl alcohol, AMS reported, reached 258.8 million gallons last year, 25 million more than in '57 and the largest for any year since 1945. Of the total output, a record 221.8 million gallons, or 86 percent, were made from petroleum products—ethyl sulfate and ethylene gas—while molasses accounted for 22.1 million gallons, or about 9 percent.

Only 1.5 percent of the ethyl alcohol produced last year came from grain, but the 4.3 percent produced from all other materials was up sharply from the previous year, AMS said.

Formaldehyde—Output of formaldehyde in January climbed to 137,067,075 from 128,716,245 of the previous month. This gain in production, one of few recorded by the Tariff Commission, reportedly reflects the strength found in demand since the beginning of the year.

Against this background of increased production and heightened interest, it is somewhat difficult to understand why the widely-expected price advance for formaldehyde has not materialized, observers said. They reasoned, however, that producers must be waiting to see how the market for methanol shapes up under pressure of higher prices before adjusting formaldehyde prices accordingly.

It was generally agreed that should stability characterize the methanol market during the next quarter, the time would be ripe for a formaldehyde advance June 1. Just so much speculation, of course.

Glycerine—A report from an industry member tabbed January factory production of crude and synthetic glycerine at 20.8 million pounds, down 5 percent from December. Output of all grades of refined glycerine during the same month totaled 22 million pounds.

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: January

Exports and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of December, 1958, and January, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

		January 1959	December 1958
EXPORTS			
Acetone	lbs.	627,059	398,903
Butyl acetate	lbs.	2,057,508	3,200,810
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,892,425	5,679,330
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	7,340	2,700
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	10,990,092	3,324,214
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	592,716	1,051,368
Methyl alcohol	gals.	1,320,915	2,104,083
Methyl etheyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	514,522	636,795
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	417,165	1,904,381
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	169,742	93,040
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	152,430	868,640
Acetone, MEK and hemologues	lbs.	0	37,157
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	597,619	801,[illegible]
Formic acid	lbs.	239,281	182,[illegible]
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	1,612,681	1,266,[illegible]
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	20,527	25,[illegible]
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	13,244	1[illegible]
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	[illegible],650	3,40[illegible]
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	[illegible],202	3,112,[illegible]
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	[illegible],320	3,00[illegible]
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,201,459	1,300,[illegible]

Aliphatic Organics

At January's end, factory and warehouse stocks of crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 16.1 million pounds, those of refined glycerine 42.4 million. Taken together, inventories totaled 58.5 million pounds, up 0.3 percent from December.

Imports climbed to 1.8 million pounds in January from 1 million the previous month, while exports fell off 500,000 pounds to 600,000.

According to trade sources, the crude glycerine market is still a stalemate. Domestic suppliers, faced with limited stocks and less competition from imports, continue to ask high prices, it's said, so that few but direct users are showing much interest.

Methanol—Effective April 1, methanol will be advanced 4 cents per gallon. The new schedule, on a delivered East basis, will include a tankcar listing of 30c. per gallon, a tanktruck of 35c. per gallon, and a drum carload of 51½c.

West coast prices will be uniformly 4c. per gallon higher.

New f.o.b. terminal listing will be 29c. per gallon, tanktrucks (4,000 gallon minimum).

Characterized by firmness during the past several months, the methanol market should not be adversely affected by the higher prices, trade sources feel. Some observers maintain, however, that the refusal to return to the schedule of early '58 which was 2½c. higher, indicates that producers are taking no chances on the "snipers," who have more room to operate the higher prices go.

Molasses—Lower average prices, larger supplies, and record usage for livestock feeding characterized the feed and industrial molasses market in 1958. So reports USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service in the '58 edition of its annual molasses market summary.

Blackstrap molasses prices last year, AMS said, averaged 13.8c. per gallon at New Orleans (6.4c. under the '57 average) reflecting an improved supply situation, abundance of pastures and other carbohydrate feeds, and strong buyer resistance. But although the average was down, it was pointed out that prices fluctuated within a narrow range—less than 2c. per gallon between the high of 14.4c. in July and the low of 12.6c. in December. In the earlier month, sale of 115 million gallons of 1958-crop blackstrap molasses at 10¼c. per gallon by Cuba for export largely to the US was said to have had a stabilizing influence on prices.

Feed and industrial molasses supplies in 1958 were estimated at about 575 million gallons—21 percent more than the 475 million available in 1957 but 11 percent under the record 648 million gallons in 1953.

Domestic sources, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico, furnished around 42 percent of the total supply, compared with about 52 percent a year earlier.

Imports made up the remaining 58 percent of total US supply, or nearly 336 million gallons. Of this amount, Cuba furnished 190 million gallons (57 percent), Mexico 46 million, and the Dominican Republic slightly under 25 million. Imports from other countries—mainly Jamaica, the Netherlands, France, and Egypt—accounted for 75 million gallons, 43 percent more than in 1957 and the second largest in 18 years of record.

US exports in '58, AMS said, were mainly from Puerto Rico and Hawaii since the mainland is primarily an importer. Dropping 23 percent below 1957, exports totaled 17 million gallons.

Molasses utilization last year climbed 21 percent to 575.3 million gallons. Of this, three-fourths or a record 428.6 million went for livestock feed, compared with 70 percent or 332.2 million in '57.

Approximately 61.7 million gallons of molasses were used in the production of alcohol and distilled spirits in 1958. This was about 4 percent more than in '57 but was the second smallest usage for this purpose in 18 years of record.

Eighty-four percent of the molasses used to produce alcohol and distilled spirits or 51.8 million gallons went into the production of ethyl alcohol, as against 76 percent or 45.2 million gallons the year prior.

Pentaerythritol — Contract customers will be paying more for all forms of pentaerythritol, beginning April 1. Price increases, ranging from ½ cent per pound for technical PE (including the powdered grade), to 1 cent for mono-PE, to 2 cents per pound for di- and tripentaerythritol, have been slated by all major producers.

Spot prices already reflect these changes.

One of several organic chemicals that were dealt severe blows during the recession, resulting in price declines, pentaerythritol appears to have at last thrown off the "hard times" pallor. According to trade reports, production is currently running at the rate of 65 millions pound per year, outdistancing actual '58 otuput of 52.1 million by a very comfortable margin. Demand, it's said, has closely paralelled the gain in production.

Perchloroethylene —At a seasonal high in January and February, demand for perchloroethylene, the most widely-used dry cleaning solvent, has slowed in recent weeks, sources report. Continued routine interest is expected for the next few months.

Price talk—a while back reductions were anticipated—has, for reasons unknown, died down.

Sodium Methylate—Price increases are slated for April 1. Dry sodium methylate is to be advanced 2 cents per pound, the 25 percent solution in methanol 1 cent per pound. The latter material was most recently increased—2¼ cents—January 1.

The increased costs of sodium metal and methanol were said to have necessitated the revisions.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol — Single price reduction announced in recent times was the 3 cents per pound decline in tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol. The third price drop in a little more than two years, it reortedly reflects the chemical's growth in industrial usage.

Delivered east of Denver, the new tankcar price is 31c. per pound; west of that city, 32c. per pound.

Trichloroethylene—Imports of trichloroethylene reached 8,296,292 pounds in January, what may well be a record high for any one month. Principal supplier to the US was Italy with 5.7 million pounds, followed by the United Kingdom with 1.7 million.

Also in the pack were: France, 291,648 pounds; Sweden, 289,250; Canada, 100,240; Japan, 99,000; the Netherlands, 66,000; and Poland, 11,023 pounds.

It's thought that the second biggest Italian chemical complex was the producer of the largest percentage of material shipped here in January. This firm, by the way, grew to its present mammoth size with the help of American know-how and investment.

January production of trichloroethylene amounted to 28,538,604 pounds compared with 25,218,231 in December, the Tariff Commission reported.

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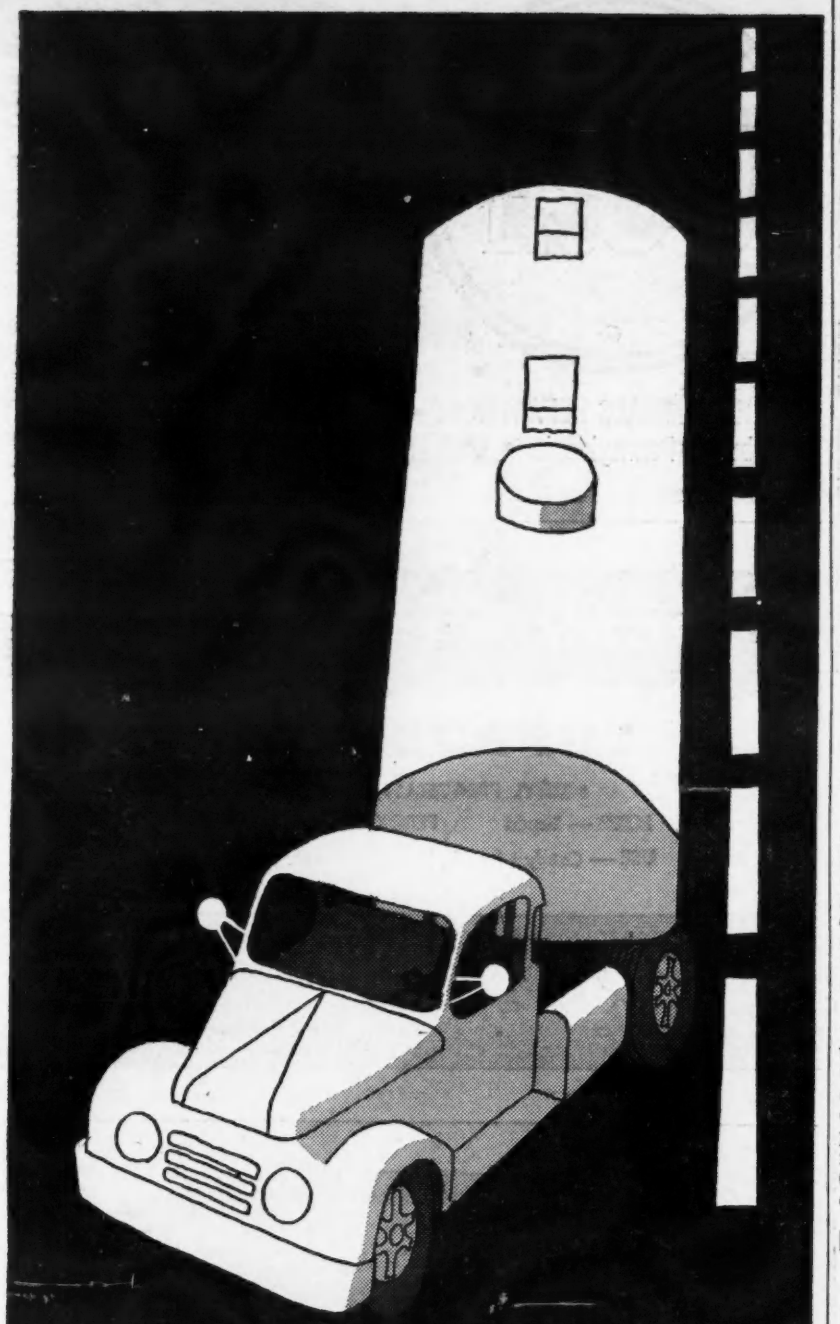

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Creosote oil was scheduled to advance 2 cents per gallon on Wednesday. Technical benzaldehyde will be increased 4 cents per pound across the board at that time. Rubber grade styrene monomer will remain unchanged at 12 cents per pound in bulk, but carload and less carload lots, in drums, will be reduced ½ cent per pound to 14.5 cents and 16.5 cents per pound, respectively. No other second quarter changes were announced by sources contacted last week.

The business trend in the second quarter was expected to remain on the upgrade. A development expected to give things a boost was a report that some auto companies had sent out requests that their suppliers be prepared to supply them with adequate material for at least two months after July 1. This would mean that firms supplying coatings, plastics, and component parts to the automotive industry will have to substantially build up their inventories of basic materials during the next four months.

A midwest plant utilizing naphthalene as a starting material in the production of phthalic anhydride was slated to come on stream in the very near future. Original projection for the 20 million pound unit was early second quarter.

April 1 Price Advances

Benzaldehyde, tech., 4c. per lb.
Creosote oil, 2c. per gal.
80% solution, 1.6c. per gal

There remained considerable variety of opinion regarding the availability of naphthalene. Major producers have continued to report they expect no difficulty in supplying consumers in the coming months. In some quarters, however, the feeling persisted that naphthalene was moving into a tight supply situation.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 29 would amount to 92.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,627,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,631,000 tons in the previous week, 2,506,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,366,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
118.55	118.55	118.55	118.10

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—The market was unchanged. Consumers in areas served by coaltar producers of benzene and toluene were taking good quantities for actual need as well as for inventory. There has been no marked increase in consumption for current need, but the threat of a steel strike has led consumers to seek adequate inventory protection, it was said. The strong tone of auto makers' steel buying has led the way to renewed activity in rubber and coatings markets. This has meant better tone in important benzene outlets such as phenol and styrene monomer.

Import of benzene from Russia at Galveston during January amounted to 3,781,758 gallons valued at $996,577, according to Bureau of Census figures. The Bureau reported exports of benzene in January amounted to 2,150,231 gallons. Total exports of benzene in 1958 amounted to 11,483,980 gallons.

Creosote—A 2c. per gallon advance in the price of straight No. 1 creosote oil was slated to take effect on Wednesday. Solutions will also be advanced on the basis of 24c. per gallon for creosote and 17c. per gallon for coaltar.

Under new schedules, 80-20 percent solution will be, 22.6c. per gallon; 70-30 percent solution, 21.9c. per gallon; 60-40 percent, 21.2c. per gallon, and 50-50 percent solution, 20.5c. per gallon. Prices apply to tankcar shipments.

The increases will establish creosote at levels which were in effect one year ago when the price of straight oil was dropped 4c. per gallon. A 2c. reduction in naphthalene was felt to have played a part in the decision to advance creosote oil. Tar distillers profit margins have come under heavy pressure, while their costs for coaltar have been maintained at relatively high levels, it was said.

Naphthalene—There was a sharp division of opinion in trade circles regarding the availability of naphthalene. Major producers have continued to report that they anticipate no difficulty in supplying consumers during the coming months. Steel operating rates are up, which means more naphthalene from coking operations; steel mills have carried heavy inventories of naphthalene for many months; tar distillers inventories were said to be in good shape to carry them through an emergency such as a steel strike this summer.

In other quarters, it was pointed out that import supplies of naphthalene have virtually dried up; an increase in steel operating rates does mean more naphthalene, but the increase is not directly proportional, since coking cycles are shorter thus producing proportionately more acids and less naphthalene; and heavy buying of phthalic anhydride subsequent to the price drop has cut into inventories of naphthalene.

Phenol—The market was slated to remain in an oversupply situation for some time to come. However, better tone in the domestic market was said to have firmed up export phenol prices somewhat. Paradoxically, while synthetic phenol overcapacity has been a burden to producers, stocks of natural phenol have been on the light side for over a year. However, natural phenol formed less than ten percent of the market, sources said.

Toluene—Auto makers have continued to buy heavily in steel. Trade sources said this fact has caused more than one paint manufacturer to take a critical look at his stocks of aromatic solvents, and subsequently increase his buying to care for actual needs plus inventory protection. It is impossible to forget the oversupply problem, sources said, but for the time being, consumers are more active even if actual consump-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: January

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of Toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		January 1959	*January* 1958	*January* 1957
EXPORTS				
Benzene	gals.	2,150,231	383,706	19,215
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals	30,149	29,583	191,635
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	34,304	125,747	553,595
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	766,677	538,627	629,210
Phenol	lbs.	7,392,195	1,615,905	1,414,218
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	1,781,480	1,860,160	142,800
Pitch	short tons	3,346	4,081	3,374
Toluene	lbs.	36,417,061	7,125,975	10,278,565
IMPORTS				
Benzene	gals.	3,781,758	1,640,299	3,122,797
Creosote and dead oil	gals	6,916,424	5,569,702	2,489,911
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	144,977	102,272	237,902
Dutiable	lbs.	7,360	2,000	25,000
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C	lbs.	10,455,705	7,497,985	6,723,442
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	0	165,345	33,000

Coal Chemicals

tion has not increased materially. Prices remain at low levels; too low, in the opinion of some observers, but there was no report of any contemplated price action in this market. Most coal tar producers agreed that anyone waiting for a price increase in toluene would wait a long time.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 29, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	932,107
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,606,408
Benzene	gals.	3,646,667
Coaltar	gals.	21,672,420
Crude chemical oil	gals.	686,816
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	130,822
Toluene	gals.	883,049
Xylene	gals.	261,644

Xylene—The market remained unchanged at previously reported levels. Buying patterns were unchanged as cokeoven capacity is small in comparison to the overall market. Sources felt that paint makers could be expected to take more xylene in the coming months, but as yet no upturn had materialized.

Intermediates

Benzaldehyde—A 4c. per pound across the board advance on technical benzaldehyde was slated to take effect on Wednesday. Under new schedules, tankcar price will be 46c. per pound, carload or truckload in drums, 47c. per pound; less carload lots, 48c. per pound. The advance was made necessary by rising costs, sources said.

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p-tert-Butylphenol — Suppliers were shipping this material in tankcars and tanktrucks, as well as in flake form in 50-pound bags. An influx of orders has led to tight supply situations on this item from time to time, one trade source reported last week.

Trade acceptance for this chemical has been good. Recent expansions have given the market much needed capacity, sources said. The material finds widespread use as a starting material in the production of oil-soluble phenolic and modified phenolic resins used for varnishes and lacquers. As an intermediate for antioxidants, p-tert-butylphenol finds use in waterproof starch finishes and adhesives, emulsion breakers for petroleum oils, synthetic lubricants, insecticides and industrial odorants.

Price was quoted at 25½c. per pound for molten material in tankcar and tanktruck; carload of drums, 27½c. per pound; and less carload in drums, 28½c. per pound. Prices on a delivered basis.

Diphenylguanidine — The market was unchanged. Price has been steady in this market since a 5c. per pound decline of last summer. Use of rubber accelerators and antioxidants has been on the increase in recent months.

Exports of rubber accelerators during the month of January amounted to 314,640 pounds, while exports of antioxidants were 805,875 pounds, and other rubber compounding agents, 150,645 pounds. Total export of accelerators last year was 3,582,672 pounds; antioxidants, 9,110,528 pounds, and other rubber compounding agents, 4,095,806 pounds.

Dodecylbenzene—Price was quoted at 11.4c. per pound in tanks, 13.4c. per pound in carload or truckload of drums, and 14.4c. per pound in less carload lots. Output last year ran to over 450 million pounds. Capacity was fully adequate for trade requirements, it was said.

Pentachlorophenol — Price was unchanged at previously reported levels. The last price change in this market occurred in late December when penta was dropped 1c. per pound across the board. Good movement was reported to utility companies for post and pole treatment.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers were moving phthalic and phthalate esters in good volume to cover actual need plus inventory buildups among alkyd resin and plasticizer makers. Trade sources have reported that some auto companies have sent out requests that their suppliers be prepared to provide them with materials for at least two months after July 1. Should this be a general trend, purchasing agents of basic chemicals which go into products for the automotive industry would have to increase their inventory buying of chemicals substantially during the next four months.

Styrene Monomer — Rubbergrade styrene price was unchanged at 12c. per pound in bulk. However, carload and less carload lots in drums were slated to be reduced ½c. per pound on Wednesday. This would bring the carload listing to 14.5c. per pound, while less carlots will be 16.5c. per pound, f.o.b., destination. Polymer grade continued unchanged at 14½c. per pound in bulk.

Export of styrene monomer in January amounted to 5,466,343 pounds. Total exports in 1958 were 131,471,541 pounds, or about 10% of the 1.2 billion pounds produced.

Vinyltoluene—Listing was unchanged at 14c. per pound for vinyltoluene in bulk. Carlot price was 2½c. per pound more, while drums lots listed at 18½c. per pound. Demand remained routine.

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TRADEMARK

Data Offered

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has combined two booklets into one and issued **"Acids and Anhydrides."** Physical properties of the various aliphatic acids and anhydrides are described with particular emphasis on solubilities in other organic solvents, on vapor pressures, and on azeotrope formation with water and various organic solvents. Copies are available by writing to Carbide at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Rubber Corporation of America, Hicksville, N. Y., has issued a reference book entitled, **"Insular Vinyl Polymers and Copolymers."** Included in the booklet are technical specification sheets and application recommendations. Also included is a section on compounds with insular polymers and a description of the test methods used for resin evaluation. Copies are available by writing to Rubber Corporation in Hicksville.

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has issued a new catalog on two **methyl ethers of hydroquinone.** Discussed are the physical and chemical properties, specifications, toxicity and applications of hydroquinone dimethyl ether and hydroquinone monomethyl ether. Copies are available by writing to Ansul's chemical products department in Marinette.

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division, New York, has published a thirty-nine page brochure offering physical and chemical properties as well as suggested uses for **succinic anhydride.** Also included are formulations, bibliography and physiological properties of the material. Copies are available by writing to National Aniline at 40 Rector street in New York for Bulletin I-11,

Borden Chemical Company has issued a kit including a wall chart, a specification brochure and two seminar papers, dealing with formaldehyde. The two papers cover the handling and chemistry of the material. Copies are available by writing to Borden's resins and chemicals department, 350 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Stauffer Chemical Company's Anderson Chemical Company, Weston, Mich., has published a thirty-two page catalog of the **metallic-organic compounds** available form its research chemical department. The brochure categorizes the compounds by main constituent elements and provides convenient reference data on their physical constants, standard packaging, and prices. Copies are available by writing to Anderson in Weston.

Industry-Science Program Told by Fine Organics Man

A plan to unite industry in support of the science teaching programs in the high schools of New Jersey's Bergen and eastern Passaic counties has been outlined by Nicholas Molnar, president of Fine Organics, Inc., of Lodi, N. J.

Mr. Molnar's project would pool the talents of scientists employed by local industrial firms and make them available to supplement scientific education in the schools. The scientists would be granted time to prepare and present science lectures to nearby high schools which might request them. The purpose would be to increase students' interest in science and to help the schools to cover a wide range of science teaching.

The plan was discussed by Mr. Molnar at the annual dinner of the Cooper Union Alumni Association, held recently in New York when Mr. Molnar was named the association's "Alumnus of the Year" for 1959.

Monsanto's Dry Chemicals Available in New Briquettes

A new, convenient briquette form of dry chemicals for rubber processing has been introduced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"Santocure" and "Santocure NS," the company's delayed-action sulfenamide accellerators, now are available pressed into miniature, pillow-shaped briquettes measuring only a half-inch in length.

Larger than the usual industrial pellets but smaller than standard briquettes, the new dry form is reported to be expectionally free flowing for maximum handling and weighing ease, both in automatic weighing machines and older types of equipment.

The small briquette form of "Santocure" and "Santocure NS" was developed primarily for use in internal mixers.

Urea-Making Process

—Continued from page 5

the total recycle process by making urea from ammonia and carbon dioxide, using a neutral oil slurry to recycle unconverted raw material, will license its original know-how and rights through the internationally known engineering and construction firm of Foster Wheeler.

The process will be commercially augmented by joining with the actual large scale operating know-how and experience obtained over the past five years by W. R. Grace, one of the first licensees of the Pechiney process in the United States.

Diverse End Uses Would Benefit

The new arrangement will benefit companies interested in making a urea of exceptionally high purity and low biuret content for fertilizers, animal feed and industrial uses such as paper sizing, glue, textile treating and many others, uses including plastics and resins.

The method, known as the Pechiney-Grace Process, will incorporate all of the most recent advances in urea production and quality control developed at Grace Chemical Division's Memphis, Tenn., plant.

Since construction was completed in 1955, Grace engineers have simplified the basic synthesis design, experimented and developed important modifications to the system, improved evaporation and prilling technics and added new purification and ammonia recovery systems.

Currently, Grace, with the assistance of Foster Wheeler, is doubling the capacity of its 150 tons-per-day plant and will be on stream with its new operation by early summer.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Producers of agricultural fertilizers materials reported steady improvement in buying interest. Bulk of sales were chiefly for prompt needs, with more interest noted for later delivery. The trade was counting on an exceptionally active demand in April to continue at a record level in May. Formulators also reported increased interest for pesticides for nearby delivery chiefly in the eastern area. While new business still spotty, quotations remained steady at prevailing levels. Deliveries against current contracts moved in good volume. Mixers have stepped up production as deliveries have increased in southern areas and were exceptionally heavy on the Pacific coast as a result of dry weather, but were delayed by snow in the middle west.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
112.61	112.61	112.29	109.75

For Current Prices see page 9

Farmers planting intentions in March for 1959 for all major crops were reported approximately at 339 million acres an increase of 8.4 million acres from last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. The increase in planting and good weather conditions present a favorable outlook for the increased use of food nutrients. The largest gain was indicated in the corn acreage of 83,921,000 acres an increase of 12 percent from last year which produced the largest corn acreage since 1949. Other crops with larger acreage included spring wheat, barley, rice and tobacco. The intended acreage for other crops however, would partly offset the gain in corn and the total for all major feed grains was only 5 percent greater than last year, the department added.

Soybean acreage for 1959 was placed at 23 million, some 7 percent below 1958 the first setback in the steady acreage expansion during the past nine years.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of ammonium nitrate, 100 percent solution was reported by the Census Bureau at 227,887 short tons in January compared with 228,343 tons in December. Stocks at producing plants in January amounted to 241,274 short tons against 218,950 tons in December. Trading was reported quite active for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Anhydrous Ammonia — Output of synthetic grade in December was placed at 324,626 tons including quantities of one plant previously not reporting. This compared with 333,860 tons in November and 342,432 tons in December, 1957. Stocks at producing plants totaled 190,079 tons in December against 189,037 tons in November. Output of byproduct liquor in December amounted to 1,611 tons against 1,519 tons in November and 1,314 tons, December, 1957. Stocks at producing plants were reported at 1,795 tons in December and 1,623 tons in November.

Animal Protein—While business in animal proteins was spotty, prices were firmly held for all materials. Fish meal continued firm with sales of imported meal noted at $155 per ton, f.o.b. port of entry. Stocks of domestic menhaden meal were practically unavailable and quoted nominally at the same level as imported. Fish scrap also was scarce and nominal around $150 per ton, f.o.b. works at eastern points.

Production of fish meal and scrap in the US rose sharply in December totaling 15,000 tons, 72 percent above the same month in 1957, it was reported by Fish and Wildlife Service. Fish meal and scrap output in 1958 amounted to 217,000 tons, some 10 percent below 1957.

One of the strongest items on the list was bonemeal, which was scarce for spot delivery. Last sales heard took place at $75 per ton, f.o.b. eastern works, which was the highest price reached during the past two years. Hoofmeal was quiet, but steady. Light stocks were maintained $6.75 per unit ton, Chicago.

Tankage was quiet but well held at $7 per unit ton, New York and $8, Chicago. Dried blood was unchanged at $7.25 per unit ton, New York and $7.50 per unit ton, Chicago.

Lime—Sales of agricultural quicklime in January were smaller than December totaling 3,059 short tons compared with 6,614 tons in December, 3,619 tons in November and 2,002 tons during January, 1958, according to the Bureau of Mines. Hydrated agricultural lime sales also were off in January and amounted to 4,146 short tons against 8,260 tons in December; 5,332 tons in November and 5,267 tons, January, 1958.

Domestic sales of open-market lime in January declined to 702,583 short tons against 730,173 short tons in December, 692,702 tons in November and 630,033 tons, January, 1958. The monthly canvass excludes the output of plants producing less than 10,000 tons annually.

Sales of quicklime for chemical and other industrial uses totaled 366,483 short tons in January compared with 392,652 tons in December, 349,778 tons in November and 341,337 tons, January, 1958. Hydated lime sales also were lower in January amounting to 71,981 short tons, against 69,883 tons in December; 76,415 tons in November and 66,011 tons, January, 1958.

Nitrogen Solutions—Production of nitrogen solutions, including combination with urea, 100 N in December totaled 57,553 short tons against 54,078 tons in November, according to the Census bureau. Stocks at producing points were down to 22,665 tons in December from 35,162 tons in November.

Pesticides

Formulators report marked improvement in the demand for pesticides during the past fortnight. Demand has started earlier than last season and prospects point to an excellent season. Prices of formulations were unchanged and well held, reflecting the steadiness of basic materials.

DDT — Trading was reported quite active for prompt needs. Deliveries against contracts continued to move in good volume. Prices were unchanged and firm. Bids for 12,500,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable powder requested by "Uncif," division of the United Nations, for June through November delivery were scheduled to be opened last Friday.

Parathion—Moderate demand for ethyl parathion was reported for prompt delivery to eastern points. Interest in methyl was still slow, and much depends upon weather conditions throughout the cotton belt. Prices were without change and steady at 84c. per pound, drums, freight allowed for both large and small quantities.

Farm Chemicals Exports: January

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports of agricultural chemicals for January and December. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

EXPORTS		*January*	*December*
Ammonia, anhydrous and aqua	lbs.	4,809,421	8,658,150
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	2,060,140	7,475,506
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	69,436,316	80,472,007
DDT, technical	lbs.	2,739,245	3,640,552
Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	5,862,564	3,796,750
Phosphate rock	tons	197,726	178,751
Potassium chloride	tons	23,851	38,314
Sodium nitrate, n.e.c.	lbs.	20,060	10,400
Superphosphate, normal	tons	9,626	16,056
Concentrated	tons	42,157	19,985
Urea fertilizers	lbs.	20,722,183	23,179,265
Herbicides	lbs.	789,710	2,007,848

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major producer initiated lower prices for cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products March 19. In the past week, competitors revised schedules similarly, reducing crystalline vitamin B_{12} to $139 per gram, from $163; oral grade solids to $128, from $150 per gram; and 0.1 percent trituration of crystalline B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol to $160 per kilo, formerly $188. This, the second instance of price activity in little more than three months, was said to have resulted from larger production and savings realized through improved processes.

Trade sources also indicated that behind the substantially reduced prices was the desire to expand applications for B_{12} particularly in the prepared foods field. Cereal manufacturers, among others, have evinced interest right along, they said, but the high cost of the vitamin prevented wide acceptance.

Except for the B_{12} revision, no other price changes were recorded in drug and fine chemicals markets last week. And, according to trade sources, the outlook is for overall stability during the next quarter. There was, of course, concern about what might happen to now firm quinine listings once the government starts to unload its very sizable quinine stockpile. But as the sale is not expected to get underway for at least another six months, the threat of a depressed market, while serious, is not imminent, those conversant with the situation said.

With the end of the heavy-use season drawing to a close, requirements for chemicals that get into cough and cold remedies are diminishing. On the other hand, sales of citric acid, calcium and sodium cyclamates and other materials that get into soft drinks are receiving a seasonal boost in demand.

The President's decision rejecting Tariff Commission recommendations to raise the import duty on tartaric acid and cream of tartar appears to have been totally unexpected. Or so one may conclude after hearing reports that importers and their customers built up terrific stockpiles in the past two months, pending outcome of the case. The result is that there is now serious oversupply and price instability which some of the trade say won't be cleared up for several months.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—A leading producer is now shipping acetylsalicylic acid in truckload quantities (minimum of 24,000 pounds). Prices are the same as those posted for carload lots: 55¼c. per pound for USP granular and powdered material packed in 250 pound drums; 57¼c. for 100-pound drums.

Bulk suppliers of aspirin have found that interest from tableters has quieted down in recent weeks; the latter normally feel the greatest surge in demand during the winter months.

Cobalamin — Effective March 19, a major producer dropped prices on cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products. Taking the cue, other firms posted similarly reduced prices last week.

Representative of the new schedule: crystalline vitamin B_{12}, $139 per gram (formerly $163); oral grade solids, $128 per gram (formerly $150); and 0.1 percent trituration of crystalline B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, $160 per kilo, (formerly $188).

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
60.87	60.87*	61.15	63.19

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Similarly sharp reductions in B_{12} prices were made last December.

Cyclamates — According to trade sources, demand for calcium and sodium cyclamates has remained at a good level throughout the winter months. A seasonal rise in requirements is expected shortly, they said, as warm weather increases beverage sales.

Prices, which were reduced substantially late last year, are described as firm.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Actual trading prices on dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin are said to be in a range of $37 to $38 per kilogram. Overproduction in face of modest domestic demand, which has brought about a highly competitive situation, was blamed for the downhill road prices have taken over the past few months.

Inquiry from abroad is described as strong but exporters are asking for prices as low as $33 to $34 per kilogram, which are not being met, incidentally. Nonetheless, the lower foreign market prices have helped to drag down the domestic schedule, according to some trade sources.

Neomycin — Neomycin prices, which were reduced last November by 10c. per gram, remain at levels established at that time: 25c. per gram for 1 kilo or more, 30c. per gram for smaller lots.

According to trade reports, interest in neomycin, the most widely-used of the lesser antibiotics, is steady though moderate with usage confined principally to topical and opthalmic ointments. But applications in the cosmetic field, for sometime now under development, show some signs of promise, it's said.

Penicillin — Penicillin potassium and penicillin procaine are currently selling at $27 to $28 per billion units. Producers reported that they have received inquiries at $23, but were not meeting this price.

Trading at the lower level, it appeared, was mostly with exporters who are enjoying a brisk business due to the flu epidemic abroad.

Domestic requirements were said to be smaller than normal this year, and this factor coupled with an overproduced industry has led to the keenly competitive market of the past few months.

Quinine—According to the price schedule of a domestic maker, quinine alkaloid is currently selling at 34c. an ounce (small quantities are bringing slightly higher prices); quinine bisulfate, USP, at 27½c. to 29c.; the hydrochloride at 28.9c.

Drug and Fine Chemical Imports: January

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of December, 1958, and January, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		January 1959	*December 1958*
Caffeine	lbs.	90,273	107,592
Camphor:			
Refined	lbs.	62,000	3,918
Synthetic	lbs.	23,290	17,390
Iodine, crude	lbs.	216,464	18,465
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	31,299	58,994
Synthetic	lbs.	20,198	10,000
Quinidine & salts	ozs.	72,655	76,018
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	53,000	5,000
Saccharin	lbs.	29,850	50,922
Sodium alginate	lbs.	69,920	22,120
Tartaric acid	lbs.	512,268	169,756
Theobromine	lbs.	0	5,300
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	326	544
Other origin	lbs.	54,719	38,725

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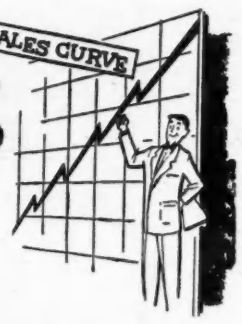

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

to 30.4c.; and the sulfate at 27½c.-29c. an ounce.

While these prices are described as firm at present, trade members are concerned, and not unduly, about what will happen to the US market when the government starts to unload its sizable (an estimated 13,860,000 ounces) qninine stocks later this year.

Ultimately the situation will be serious, one trade source remarked last week, adding that since the sale is not likely to get underway for at least another six months it was impossible to say exactly what the effect on the market would be. But like others in the business, he thought that prices would definitely be depressed once the additional material is placed on the market.

Tartaric Acid—The President's decision rejecting Tariff Commission recommendations to raise the import duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar appears to have been totally unexpected. The obvious reason why: Tartar imports were at record-high levels in the weeks following announcement of the commission's recommendations. In fact, according to one report, nary a ship hit these shores during the past two months that didn't carry a big load of tartaric acid.

This big rush to build up inventories which could have afforded an additional 6 cents per pound profit, has, instead, resulted in much oversupply. Consequently, prices are somewhat weak and material is being sold at below posted prices.

Botanicals

Solitary price revision recorded last week was a 10 to 20 cents per pound advance for agar agar No. 1 Kobe, which brought the spot listing to $1.90-$2.10 per pound. Limited supplies here as well as advices from Japan that the new crop was short due to unfavorable weather were said to be the factors behind the price advance.

Requirements for agar agar as well as for most of the widely used domestic and imported botanicals were described by dealers last week as steady. They noted, however, that orders were generally on the smallish side and principally for immediate needs. In all but a few cases supplies were said to be fully adequate. Among the notabe exceptions: arabic and karaya gums.

Agar Agar—In the single price revision of last week, dealers boosted prices for No. 1 Kobe, 10c. to 20c. per pound. Light supplies here as well as advices from Japan that the new crop was short due to unfavorable weather were said to be the factors behind the price advance.

New quote on No. 1 Kobe agar agar is $1.90 to $2.10 (representing a quantity breakdown). The powdered material is listed at $2.50.

Cinchona Bark—Dealers are currently asking 25c. per pound for cinchona bark, red, and from 40c. to 50c. per pound for the yellow. Requirements, it's said, are modest, supplies sufficient to fill all demands.

Guar Gum—Carload sales during the past sixty days have averaged out at 40c. per pound for the edible grade, 32c. per pound for the industrial, and 30c. per pound for the technical, according to a recent report.

Guar gum, industrial, used in substantial quantities by paper mills, is now listed in OPD's Prices Current.

Gum Arabic—Spot prices for amber sorts range from 21c. to 23c. per pound, and for the USP powdered material from 25c. to 27c. per pound. Slightly higher than prices quoted a month or so ago, these new listings reportedly reflect the tight supply situation at source. Interest here is described as routine.

Senega Root—Inquiry is said to be steady but mostly for immediate needs, supplies adequate, a situation that finds the listing firm at $2 to $2.10 a pound.

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Jobs & People

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Wilfred M. Bywater,** administrative supervisor in the research and development department of the plastics and coal chemicals division has retired after forty-two years with the firm.

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—Three men have been named district sales managers in the explosives division. **Stephen M. Wilson, jr.** has been named eastern district manager; **M. A. McDuff** has been named manager of the Joplin, Mo., district; and **Walter R. Law** has been named manager of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York — **William H. Gaines** has been named general sales manager of the Charles Antell Division.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Dr. Joseph J. Cahill** has been named product development engineer in the chemical division.

Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.—**Irwin S. Zonis** has been named supervisor of chemical engineering.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Melvin F. Wood** has been named chief engineer succeeding **Granville M. Read** who will retire. Mr. Read has been with the firm some forty-three years. Named as assistant chief engineer is **Charles E. Daniels.**

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio —**Louis F. Long jr.,** has been named manager of industrial sales for the central region.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Edward W. Mathias,** formerly assistant treasurer, has been elected treasurer of the corporation. He succeeds Hooker vice-president **Thomas F. Willers,** who now becomes general manager of the recently-formed eastern chemical division. At the same time **F. Leonard Bryant** assumed the top post in the new phosphorus division.

Isodine Pharmacal Corporation, a division of International Latex Corporation New York — **Gerald T. Owens** has been named national sales manager of Isodine. At the same time **Edward L. Drumm** has been appointed marketing manager for new products.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Robert J. Manning** has been named administrative assistant to the executive director of merchandising. Succeeding him as manager of the promotion planning and media department is **Owen A. Traylor.**

National Lead Company, New York—The following changes nave been made in the Pacific Coast branch: **Douglas R. Crowe** has been named assistant to the manager; **Lloyd W. Merrill** has been named manager of National Lead Company of Hawaii, Ltd.; **E. J. Wardell** has been named central division sales manager; **Ned D. Baglion** has been promoted to central division manager of trade sales and **W. H. Derry** has become sales manager for the southern division in Los Angeles.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York— **Dr. Albert E. Woeltjen** has been named associate medical director of Pfizer laboratories.

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago — **Paul E. Tillman,** senior vice-president and a director of the firm, will retire May 1 after fifty-one years in the industry, the last twenty-seven with Searle.

Witco Chemical Company, Inc., New York—**Howard D. Shorts** has been named manager of the urethane foam application laboratory in Chicago.

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AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—209 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Genoa
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—20 dms, Havre
ALUMINUM SULFATE—900 bgs, Bremen
AMBER OIL—1 dm, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
m-AMINOPHENOL—134 dms, I Levine, Kobe
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYLOSE ETHER—4 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—65 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
40 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
45 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
34 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
63 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
10 dms, Dye Specialties Inc, Liverpool
9 dms, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Havre
5 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
10 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
22 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
28 dms, Havre
10 dms, Bremerhaven
40 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cabedelo
ANTIMONY REGULUS—420 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT FLOUR—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
ARSENIC, WHITE—70 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
400 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Puerto Cabello
BARIUM CHLORIDE—136 bgs, Venice
BARIUM HYDRATE—100 bbls, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—212 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, J E Wansley Co, Ciudad Trujillo
63 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
155 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Havana
21 bls, R B Wilson, Progreso
100 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
159 bls, Assab
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
29 bgs, Tampico
BELLADONNA ROOT—14 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
BENZOCAINE—30 dms, Bremen
BLANC FIXE—1,100 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BONE BLACK—468 bgs, E J Lang, Casablanca
BONEMEAL—998 bgs, E S Stockwell, Buenos Aires
BRUCINE ALKALOID—3 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Antwerp
CADMIUM—94 cs, Indussa Corp, Lobito
110 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
680 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
610 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—360 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—224 cs, P H Petry, London
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
625 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—60 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARNAUBA WAX—59 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Salvador
290 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Recife
CAROBS—158 bgs, Limassol
CASEIN—3,500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
5,062 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
4,579 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
2,068 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—3,390 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—250 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Recife
302 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Rotterdam
300 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—30 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
40 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—300 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
CHLORAL HYDRATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—5 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Rotterdam
CHLOROFERONE—415 bgs, Chemagro Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
28 dms, George Uhe Co, Galle
COBALT POWDER—20 cks, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
449 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
500 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
1,130 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPAL GUM—140 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
166 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
COPPER DUST—10 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—260 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN STARCH—672 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co, Rotterdam
510 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
250 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
1,550 bgs, Antwerp
676 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—15 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
6 dms, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Barcelona
CRESYLLIC ACID—75 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC—20 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Genoa
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—239 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
DEXTRIN—2,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Rotterdam
900 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
b-DIETHYLAMINO-ETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE—8 dms, Michigan Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
DYES, COAL TAR—168 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
64 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
78 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
54 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
4 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
20 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
118 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,060 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
10 cans, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
ETHYLAMINE—1 can Prestige Products Co, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTOL—4 dms, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
8 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—441,380 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
232,665 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,906 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Tampico
119,291 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
458,194 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
171,590 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
237,378 bbls, Garden State Refining Co, Pointa Pierre
109,817 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
87,849 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
116,712 bbls, Crown Central Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
104,772 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALLIC ACID—10 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
GALLNUTS—195 bgs, T R Boody & Co, Lattakia
GELATIN—100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Medico Chemical Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, B Young & Co, London
140 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
19 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
82 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
279 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
100 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Hull
200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre
134 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, Djibouti
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GLYOXAL—20 dms, Dr F Jonas, Marseille
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
GUAR GUM—150 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
1,675 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
425 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—18,360 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,402 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
209 bgs, Henley & Co, Bremen
HOOF & HORNMEAL—203 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio de Janeiro
1,016 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
400 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio Grande
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—22 dms, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—36 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—800 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
399 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, London
IRRIS ROOT—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
KARAYA GUM—184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
122 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
81 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—1,602 cs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
LACTIC ACID—6 djns, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—10 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
3 dms, Flora Essential Oils Co, London
LEATHERMEAL—946 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Hull
LEMONGRASS OIL—52 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LIVERMEAL—128 bgs, Mombasa
LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
384 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
1,400 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—3 cs, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
MACE—14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
18 cs, J F Frank, Semarang
24 cs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
14 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
23 cs, Rotterdam
28 cs, Macassar
MAGNESITE—605 bgs, Magnesite Syndicate Ltd, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, Rehels Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE BLUE—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MANGROVE EXTRACT—900 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MANNA—9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Palermo
10 cs, Stockheimer & Harder, Palermo
MENTHOL—100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
140 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
75 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 cs, N A Continental Co, Santos
150 cs, Santos
MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—1 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rijeka
MERCURY—50 flks, Continental Ore Corp, Tampico
50 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYLISOPROPYL KETONE—7 dms, Chematar Inc, Rotterdam
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—46 dms, G A Abood, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—10 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD OIL—15 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Copenhagen
320 bgs, C Gulden, London
163 bgs, Messina
400 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS EXTRACT — 150 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—5,079 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Rotterdam
3,929 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
32,268 bgs, Denimex Development Co, Gdynia
2,500 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,379 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
19 dms, Havre
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE—200 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
NIGER SEED—134 bgs, Transit Import & Export Co, Visakhapatnam
NUTMEG—60 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
111 bgs, J F Frank, Semarang
126 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
40 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Macassar
44 bgs, Magna Enterprises, Macassar
NUTMEG OIL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
OAKMOSS—4 cs, Barcelona
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
9 dms, Florasynth Lab, Itajai
33 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
22 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
OLEYL ALCOHOL—39 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
85 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Seville
25 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
210 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Algiers
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORANGE PEEL—71 bls, Alicante
PALM OIL—410 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
75 dms, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—415 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
221 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
394 tons, Matadi
200 tons, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—225 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
34 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
15 cs, Matadi
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
150 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
480 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
150 bgs, Impex Agricultural Commodities, Rijeka
300 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Hamburg
1,550 bgs, Rijeka
300 bgs, Casablanca
650 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—16 dms, Noville Essential Oil Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—3,350 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
3,180 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,400 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
2,665 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
900 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
250 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
5,300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
7,005 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
5,550 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
600 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,250 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
100 bls, S Davis & Co, Bremen
PECTIN—25 cks, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
160 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
PETITGRAIN OIL—5 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—195,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
135,308 bbls, Heas Inc, Punta Cardon
122,872 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
225,399 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
119,341 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Maracaibo
110,910 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, San Lorenzo
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Bremen
PINE OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rijeka
POLYGLYOXAL—40 dms, Dr F Jonas, Marseille
POLYPROPYLENE—45 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—754 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Bremen
POPPY SEED—152 bgs, Transit Import & Export Corp, Copenhagen
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Copenhagen
210 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED OIL—5 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—400 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam
PROCAIN—10 dms, Bremen
PYRENE—28 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
100 dms, Mombasa
QUINIDINE SULFATE—20 dms, Hamburg
RESORCINOL—20 dms, Bremen
ROSEMARY OIL—10 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
SACCHARIN—136 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Trieste
400 bls, Impex Agricultural Commodities, Rijeka
300 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—1 dm, Split
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
600 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Temuss Products, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—23 bls, National City Bank, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—1,333 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
1,566 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
1,094 bgs, N A Continental Co, Cristobal
95 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Cristobal
326 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cristobal
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Corinto
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM ALGINATE—23 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Havre
10 bgs, Ufinindo International Corp, San Antonio
SODIUM CASEINATE—6 dms, M Farris & Co, Copenhagen
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Hamburg
50 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—750 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
370 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—410 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—600 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM TETRAPHENYLBORON—1 cs, J T Baker Co, Hamburg
STARCH—1,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID—3 cs, Prentiss Durg & Chemical Co, London
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—2 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, London
TALC—8,486 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—340 bgs, Napier
TAPIOCA—331 bgs, Berneo International, Itajai
1,210 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
833 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
560 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
5,860 bgs, Geismar & Co, Keelung
TARTARIC ACID—600 bgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
280 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Palermo
1,729 bgs, Barcelona
113 cks, Rotterdam
THYME OIL—2 dms, American Aromatics Inc, Barcelona
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—40 bgs, American Enka Corp, Rotterdam
TOLU BALSAM—5 cs, Lomax Trading Co, Oranjestad
5 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, La Libertad
5 dms, H Weber & Co, La Libertad
TRAGACANTH GUM—168 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
182 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacuring Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—329 tons, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
248 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—270 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,993 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—52 cs, J H Schroder, Semarang
35 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
26 cs, Djibouti
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—5 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN-C—14 dms, I Levine, Yokohama
WALNUT LEAVES—20 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
WOOL GREASE—10 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
57 dms, Chemical Bank, Venice
60 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—250 bgs, American Express Co, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
40 bgs, Vera Cruz
ZINC SULFATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR—14 dms, Moorhead & Co, Cadiz
BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, Ziel & Co, Melbourne
CASEIN—800 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—365 bls, California Commodities Corp, Djakarta
COPRA—952 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Penang
FERROUS SULFATE—1,250 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
2,495 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Kobe
GLUE—50 bgs, B Young, Manchester
HOOFMEAL—507 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
MOLASSES—1,777 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NAPHTHA—7,500 tons, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Tam Trading Co, Cadiz
52 dms, Cadiz
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Trieste
PEPPER, RED—25 bls, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—35 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
35 bgs, Macalbert Co, Singapore
25 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—283,971 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
161,184 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
35,194 tons, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
115,022 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, San Lorenzo
30,490 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—415 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,362 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kosichang
UMBER—88 bgs, Trieste
ZIRCON SAND—1,968 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane
895 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
320 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
461 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
498 bgs, Barclays Bank, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Davies Turner & Co., Durban
CALCIUM CARBONATE—3,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—310 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHINA CLAY—9,037 tons, Fowey
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
300 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
FISHMEAL—4,348 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
FUEL OIL—94,176 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GLUE, BONE—450 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,307 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
LIVER EXTRACT—6 cs, Phila-Ampoule Lab, Genoa
MAGNESITE—1,110 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—333 bgs, Darlington Chemical Inc, Glasgow
NAPHTHA—130,689 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Trinidad
OLEYL ALCOHOL—21 dms, A & S Corp, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Simonins Sons, Sfax
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,253 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Palmas
274,588 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
130,333 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
133,557 bls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
438,339 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
423,730 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
270,198 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
176,269 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
150,189 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
137,593 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
197,160 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,310 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
2,256 bgs, Olsen Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—52 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz

San Francisco

AGAR—4 cs, F M Nonaka & Co, Yokohama
ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,220 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Durban
CALCIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Langendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
CASEIN—200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Amsterdam
CLOVES—90 bgs, Dar es Salaam
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
CREOSOTE OIL—399 tons, Bernuth Lembcke, Yokohama
CUMIN SEED—26 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, Wells Fargo Bank, Genoa
DEGRAS—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
FENNEL SEED—34 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FISHMEAL—5,500 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Lirquen
2,174 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
860 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
1,196 bgs, Callao
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,205 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—448 bgs, L M Butcher Co, Malaga
360 bgs, Malaga
KARACHI GUM—360 bgs, General Mills Inc, Karachi
NAPHTHALENE—92 bgs, D M Hicks, Hamburg
NIGER SEED—136 bgs, C M Volkman & Co, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—40 dms, Ambriola Co, Genoa
25 dms, Genoa
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, B C Ireland, Hamburg
50 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—300 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—168 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
700 bgs, Singapore
160 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, M S Cowen, Yokohama
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—250 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
SODIUM NITRATE—866 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—300 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
200 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—790 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
WATTLE EXTRACT—315 bgs, Durban
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Frank P Dow, Genoa
ZINC SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE—800 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield, London
ZINC SULFATE MONOHYDRATE—996 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield, Liverpool

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Asphalt, petroleum, 33,500 gals., OA-135 or AP-1 20,500 gals., MC-1, Bid IFB AIV-41-093-59-80, April 13, Purchasing & Contracting Section, Fort Hood, Texas.

Barytes, superfine, 100,000 lbs., suitable for use in formulation of high quality printing inks for the printing of US Securities, Bid IFB BEP-224, Schedule No. 18, April 7, Procurement Office, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Calcium Chloride, Calcium Hypochlorite, Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Bicarbonate, Soda Ash, indefinite quantities, Fed. Spec. 1, UU-S-48, 2. O-C-105A, 3. O-C-114A, 4. P-S-631B & Amend. 1, 5. O-S-576B, 6. O-S-571D, 7. O-S-604A & Amend. 1, 701B, 11. P-L-130, Bid IFB DA-18289, April 23, 8. O-S-635B, 9. O-S-642 & Int. Amend. 1, 10. JJJ-S-General Services Admin., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.

DDT, liquid residual insecticide, various quantities, 5-gal. cns., additional quantity of 41,205 gals. reserved for firms in labor surplus areas under a partial set-aside, Bid IFB N140-737-59B, April 8, US Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Drugs, Chlorpheniramine Maleate tablets, USP, 12,048 bots., Bid IFB 62851-5091Q, April 3, Neomycin Sufate tablets, USP, 2,592 bots., 0.5 gm., Bid IFB 62851-441-59B, April 3, Hydrocortison Acetate suspension sterile, 10,080 bots., Bid IFB 62851-441-59B, April 3, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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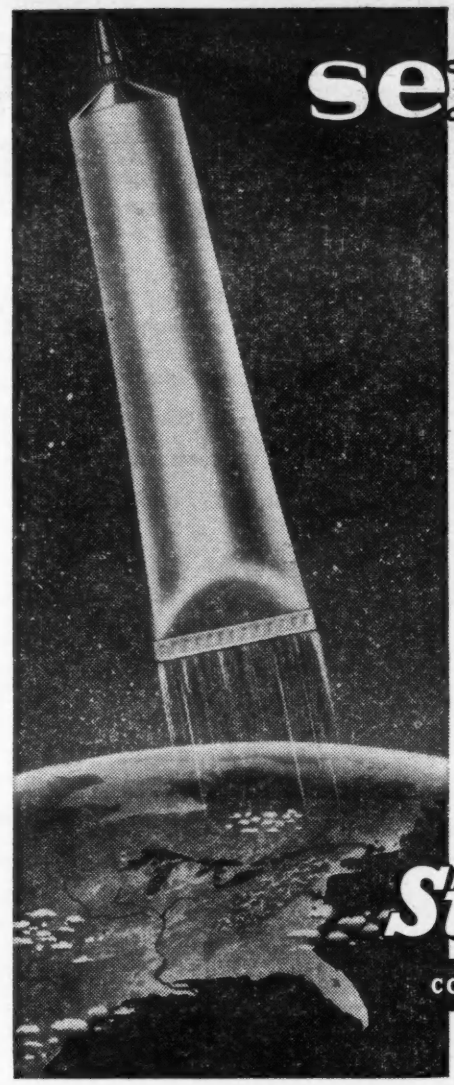
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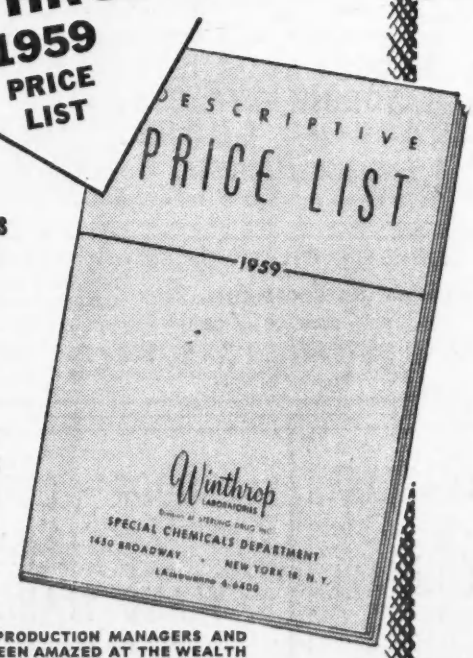

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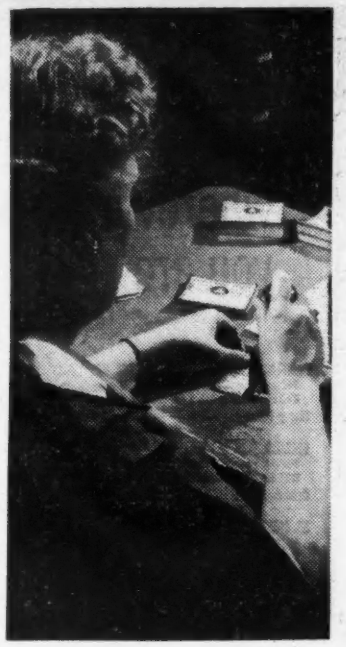

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Although there were reports of lower shipping prices on sandalwood oil, the spot market continued in a range of $13.25 to $14.50 per pound. Ocotea was strong and an advance of 1 cent per pound was noted in some quarters. Amyris oil also continued an upward trend with some dealers quoting price at $1.65 per pound. However, demand was slow and other sources held to a $1.50 per pound quote on the oil. The geranium oil market was unchanged. Sources felt that little alleviation of the light supply situation would be possible before early summer. Weather damage and small crop carryover during recent years has made for sustained high prices in this market. Demand has been brisk despite the high levels.

The flurry of last month surrounding lemongrass oil had died down. Sources said that one inescapable fact in both lemongrass and citronella oil markets was that there was just too much production. Low returns for many months has already discouraged production in some areas, it was said, and observers felt that further cutbacks were probable. At the same time, volume of lemongrass moving to makers of Vitamin A has been well maintained. Demand for citronella has not been bad either. However, the market is simply incapable of absorbing the full output.

Spot pepper markets continued to mark time as demand was slow. Fractional declines were reported, but quotations from source were well maintained. There was no inclination to discount the market on futures. Substantial arrivals expected during the current week were held partly responsible for the drifting aspect of the market. Hontaka and Santaka chillies were in a strong position as supplies on spot and afloat were reported light. French celery seed was firm as a result of depletion of old crop holdings. Indian type was comparatively cheap as the market was moving into the heaviest consumption season. Price of Cochin ginger has steadied as a result of added interest for African material, it was said. New crop arrivals of Jamaica type were offered at listings slightly under previous report.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Yugoslavian, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Hontaka, 1½c. per lb.
Santaka, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Korintje & Padang, "A," ½c. per lb.
"B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2, whole, 5c. per lb.
siftings, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E.I., whole, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Saffron, Mancha Superior, $3 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
146.20	146.61	147.18	145.84

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Amyris—The oil has continued on an uptrend. In some quarters, price moved up to $1.65 per pound. A range of prices on the oil was quoted from $1.50 to $1.90 per pound last week. Spot stocks were apparently adequate for modest demand. However, some sources said the oil was moving into a light supply situation as stocks were used without ample replacement. Quotations of major suppliers in January were $1.25 per pound. Aside from vetiver, this oil is considered the most important to be produced in Haiti and the unsettled political condition in that country was accounted the major reason for rising prices in this market.

Bois de Rose—Demand was routine at previously reported price levels. There was little inclination on the part of sellers to force the pace as profit margins have come under severe pressure for many months.

The price gap between Brazilian and Peruvian oils has continued to narrow. The development has come as a distinct relief to aromatic chemical makers who have stuck to Brazilian bois de rose oil in their production of linalool, regardless of wide fluctuations in the price gap between the two South American oils.

Cedarwood—The market was largely unchanged from last report. Some sources quoted price at 52c. per pound, a 1c. advance over previous listings. However, the oil was basically unchanged and steady. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements. This oil fluctuated in a narrow price range for many months, it was said.

Citronella—The situation in this market was analogous to that of lemongrass oil, and sources could see no early solution to the problem of oversupply. Uncertainty concerning production from the Chinese mainland has continued to be an unsettling factor.

Coriander—The market was unchanged from previous report. Some sources have reported a tendency to weakness in this market, but in other quarters, it was pointed out that a high import duty would keep prices from falling very far. Added to this was the fact that not a great deal of oil is available at any one time, sources said. Prices ranged from $9.50 to $11.50 per pound.

Geranium—No substantial alleviation of the light supply situation was expected. Sources maintained it would be early summer before the market position would be eased somewhat. Even so, it was felt that a continuation of high prices was a certainty for the months ahead as weather damage for the past two years and virtually no crop carryover have plagued suppliers of this oil. Demand has remained active despite sustained high price levels. Trade interest centered around the Bourbon type, it was said, and price ranged from $19.50 to $21 per pound.

Lemongrass—The flurry of last month has died down. Despite firmer prices from time to time, the basic position of this market has remained unchanged. Many months of low return has had a discouraging effect on production in some areas. However, it was pointed out that cultivation of lemongrass in India may be carried out by many hundreds of families. On this basis, it was difficult to say at what point even meager returns would serve to substantially curtail output. The volume of lemongrass moving to makers of Vitamin A has been well maintained, it was said. However, the one inescapable fact was that there was just too much oil.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The market has continued to firm over the past six weeks on reports of higher shipping prices at source and indications that material was becoming increasingly difficult to come by. Price was quoted at 39c.-42c. per pound. Price of this material has fluctuated in a narrow range, a low of 37c. per pound having been recorded several

Essentials Oils Imports: January

		January 1959	*December* 1958	*Last Quarter* 1958
Bergamot	lb.	8,239	1,535	24,464
Bois de Rose	lb.	10,678	24,675	146,825
Clove	lb.	51,183	6,704	86,202
Eucalyptus	lb.	33,069	27,071	85,322
Geranium	lb.	13,524	3,821	18,948
Lavender (includes spike)	lb.	34,978	177,759	374,875
Lemongrass	lb.	185,740	168,823	565,663
Citronella	lb.	379,446	402,350	1,513,473

Source: Census bureau.

Essential Oils

weeks ago. The oil continues to find widespread use since it remains one of the least expensive of the safrol bearing oils, it was said.

Orange—Established price levels remain unchanged from previous report, according to suppliers contacted last week. The market has continued to drift as consumers have tended to hang back in their buying, awaiting a further decline in prices. Price levels have been stabilized in the current 95c. to $1.25 per pound range for many weeks.

Sources again pointed out that price levels in this market had not fallen as far as had been expected. Poor crop yields were partially responsible, according to some reports, while in other quarters, it was felt that when the whole crop was in, there would be further price reductions. The next six weeks should see the crop in hand, sources said.

Pimento Leaf—A price advance of 5c. per pound to $2.40 was recorded for first quality material, while second quality material moved up 20c. per pound to $2.20 per pound. In other quarters, sources were holding to the $1.95 price previously reported. The market has been very quiet, it was said.

Rosemary—The oil was steady at previously reported levels. Price was in a range of 95c. to $1.65 per pound. Supplies have been light in some quarters, leading to higher prices. However, basic suppliers have held to the 95c. per pound level for some time.

Sandalwood — Dealers contacted last week continued to quote spot prices in a range of $13.25 to $14.50 per pound. There was some report of lower shipping levels in this market, but sources were uncertain if the weakness would be reflected in the spot market. The oil has given ground slightly after reaching a high point of $13.50 per pound in the early part of February.

A recent report points up the many diverse ways in which many essential oils are used today. It was pointed out that sandalwood, among others, has been used to develop special fragrances for candles. Lighter fluids are often perfumed with compounds that mask basic ingredients and add a touch of lavender, spice, or sandalwood, without affecting the burning qualities of the fluid, it was said.

Other uses for a variety of essential oils range from the familiar "new car" smell in automobiles, to perfuming of feathers used to fill pillows.

Styrax—A trade source reported an advance in styrax oil from $25 to $37.50 per pound. The move was made necessary by the continued short supply of gum from which this oil is made. The price line on oil has been held, but tight supplies and high prices of the raw material could no longer be absorbed.

Tangerine—Price has been fully maintained at previously reported levels. Listings of major dealers here ranged from $3.10 to $4 per pound. Disappointing yields from this year's crop and the fact that supplies will have to last until next December have served to maintain prices in this market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptol—Last change in this market was in the form of a 5c. per pound decline as a result of weakness in the eucalyptus oil market. However, the market has steadied in recent weeks and sources continued to quote price in a range of 90c. to $1.40 per pound.

Linalool—The narrowing of the price gap between Brazilian and Peruvian bois de rose oils has come as a relief to producers of linalool from Braziilan bois de rose. It was pointed out that at one time, the price gap amounted to almost $1 per pound. Yet some aromatics producers stayed with Brazilian oil as a result of preference among their customers for linalool made from the Brazilian oil.

Terpineol—Prime grade was offered for use in the cosmetic industry at 45c. to 50c. per pound. Terpineol, extra, also for use in the cosmetic industry, was in a range of 50c. to 60c. per pound. Withdrawals continued steady at a modest volume.

Seeds and Spices

Celery—French celery seed was strong due to the fact that old crop holdings were said to be nearly exhausted. Indian was comparatively cheap as the market was moving into the heaviest consuming season.

Cumin—Material was slightly easier due to a slow demand. However, spot stocks were not heavy, it was said.

Ginger—Price of Cochin has steadied by reason of additional demand for African material. New crop arrivals of Jamaican were offered at 34c. to 35c., slightly under previous report.

Pepper—Spot levels continued to mark time as demand was slow. Fractional declines were listed on spot, but cables indicated source quotations were unmoved. There was inclination to discount the market on futures, it was said.

Sizable arrivals were reported in prospect for the next week or so, and this was accounted partially responsible for the drifting aspect of the current market.

Hontaka and Santaka chillies continue in a strong position. Offerings were light on spot and afloat, it was said.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resin A New Catalin Development

A new, high solids, urea-formaldehyde resin for use in the production of all types of particle board is being produced by Catalin Corporation of America, New York.

Featuring low viscosity and low free formaldehyde as compared with conventional high solids urea resins, "Catalin Resin 841," as it is known, is formulated to meet the requirements of the multiplaten, horizontal extrusion and vertical extrusion processes for the production of a wide range of densities in particle board.

Used in conjunction with new liquid "Catalin Accelerators 7078" and "7074," this resin is said to speed board production by providing a fast cure with longer assembly time.

Dewey & Almy Sets Up Los Angeles Bulk Station

Bulk facilities in Los Angeles for vinyl acetate polymers and copolymers have been established by the Dewey & Almy Chemical Division, W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass.

By arrangement with the Gray Truck Company, Los Angeles, bulk storage tanks are in service, and direct deliveries may now be made in tankwagons or in drums to points in Southern California.

Percy Magnus to Be Feted

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, will be co-guest of honor at a dinner to be held April 8 at the Delmonico hotel, New York, by the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Inc. Sharing honors with Mr. Magnus will be James J. Harris, president of the Guest Pac Corporation. Both men are to be honored for their work on behalf of retarded children.

Greenewalt Talks Up

—Continued from page 5

tudes on both sides of the business-government relationship. Businessmen have too often approached politics "more in anger than in reason," while politics has mistakenly looked askance at the "business viewpoint."

Actually, Mr. Greenewalt said, no "representative" business viewpoint exists and there are "all manner of opinions" to be found on public questions, even within a single corporation. Business people can, however, make "constructive contributions to government, advancing the interests not simply of business, but of public welfare in general."

But he cautioned: "Politics is not an instrument of power; it is, first of all, an instrument of persuasion, of communication."

Service in Restoring Balance

As business enters the political arena, it "will perform its greatest service by restoring balance to the traditional American system." When the historic balances of the nation are in proper relation, rights are assured, excesses are curbed and they offset efforts by any group to benefit at the expense of the others, he said, and noted John Adams' warning that anything else is to "commit the lamb to the custody of the wolf."

"An adequate balance among industry, agriculture, and all other pursuits has been at the heart of the American economic system just as a consolidation of many diverse viewpoints has been the marrow of our political system. And the same need exists undiminished today in both categories, just as it has at all time in our history."

If the balances are to be preserved, "all parties should be heard and considered. Yet business, in an era featured by shrill cries, has all too often pleaded its case in whispers," the chemical leader concluded.

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Coatings Materials

The full-strength phthalocyanine blue toner is scheduled to be advanced 35 cents per pound on April 20 to $3.25. This was among those materials cut 50 cents per pound during the third quarter of last year because of keen competition. As yet, no advance has been announced for the others, including phthalocyanine green. Sales of these dry colors to industrial outlets have gradually increased, reflecting heightened activity throughout the economy. The possibility of a steel strike has spurred business by stimulating inventory buying, observers said.

Price supports for gum and turpentine will be continued this year with no changes in rates or operating procedure, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. Initial loan rates will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, in storage tanks, and $7.97 per 100 pounds of gum rosin, in storage, applicable to the average WG grade, with rates 15 cents higher for grades X and WW, and 35 cents lower for N, M and K.

Shipments of red lead and orange mineral in January ran lower than the level of a year ago as well as being seasonally off, according to word from the Lead Industries Association. The January volume was reported at 1,779 tons, as against 1,794 in December and 2,178 in January a year ago. Output amounted to 1,550 tons, a sharp decline from December's 2,035 and the 2,607 reported for January a year ago. The deeper decline in output as compared with shipments made for a bit of inventory clearance during the month. Stocks on February 1 stood at only 3,215 tons, as against 3,449 on January 1 and 3,525 on February 1 a year earlier.

Price range of Argentine casein was unchanged last week at 18 cents to 18½ cents per pound, the small volume of business transacted taking place mostly at the lower figure. Dealers in this grade were said to be meeting stiff competition from Polish material, which is selling as low as 17 cents, as well as from speculative houses offering Argentine at a discount. Polish supply, though currently ample, is expected to dry up in the not too distant future.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
103.06	103.06	103.08	101.48

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—Total shipments of paste and powder in January were reported by the Census Bureau at 2,246,000 pounds, as compared with 1,806,000 in December and 1,538,000 in January a year ago. Included were 771,000 pounds of atomized powder, 559,000 pounds of flaked and 916,000 pounds of paste. The total for December included 545,000 pounds of atomized powder, 279,000 pounds of flaked and 982,000 pounds of paste.

Phthalocyanine Blue—The full strength blue toner is scheduled to be advanced 35c. per pound on April 20 to $3.25. This is one of the materials that was cut 50c. per pound during the third-quarter of last year because of competition. No change has been announced as yet for the others, including phthalocyanine green.

Sales to industrial outlets have gradually increased, reflecting heightened activity throughout the economy. The possibility of a steel strike has spurred business by stimulating inventory buying.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos — All grades of crude are reported to be in ample supply. Inventories are long, but just normally so, for this time of the year. Shipments, after a slow January, began to pick up sharply with the overall uptrend in the economy.

Textiles and paper, two outlets that closed the year in a depressed condition, have been among those showing marked improvement. In textiles, however, competitive conditions are expected to continue for standard items.

Gypsum—Output of gypsum was sustained at a high level during fourth-quarter 1958, according to a report of the Bureau of Mines. Production of 2,644,667 short tons made for an advance of 16 percent over the total for the same period of 1957. Imports were 13 percent higher than a year earlier.

Of the 3,840,572 tons of crude that moved into the market from domestic and foreign sources, 27 percent was consumed uncalcined, mainly as portland-cement retarder and agricultural gypsum, while the balance went into plasters and prefabricated products as calcined gypsum.

During the year as a whole, consumpton held about unchanged. While output advanced five percent. imports fell off seven percent, working out to a marginal advance in the apparent supply. This was reported at 13,695,615 short tons, including 9,646,879 tons of domestic material and 4,048,736 tons of imported.

The Bureau's blow-by-blow account of 1958 output showed the material following the general course of the recession and recovery. Depressing influences prevailed at the close of 1957 and carried over into first quarter output, which was the lowest for any first quarter since 1954. As the year advanced, output improved steadily until at the mid-point of the year, it was lagging only 1 percent below the previous year. In the months that followed, the Bureau said, production was accelerated to 16 percent above the 1957 level.

Uncalcined-gypsum products sold or used by the producer during the year totaled 3,476,730 short tons, as against 3,138,786 tons in 1957, an increase of 11 percent. Of the 1958 total, 69 percent was consumed in the manufacture of portland-cement retarder, 30 percent as agricultural gypsum, and the balance in fillers and unclassified uses.

Calcined gypsum output increased 4 percent to 8,044,673 tons, of which 250,318 tons or 3 percent was consumed as plasters in manufacture of industrial products. Production of all categories of industrial plasters declined during the year.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for January and list December's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	December	January
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	15,439,408	16,579,486
Laminating resins	7,915,242	9,347,802
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,977,591	1,764,468
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,350,687	2,291,696
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,899,323	6,581,285
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	78,419,257	79,297,667
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	7,196,036	7,991,943
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	2,704,569	2,936,861
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	537,326	384,882
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	590,633	525,868
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	874,201	896,709
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	906,554	797,675
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,584,284	1,658,393
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,532,941	2,451,809
All other modifications	3,432,037	3,807,300
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	17,895,810	20,950,601
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	669,585	2,293,379

* Revised

Natural Resins

Copal Gum — Seasonally moderate volume was moved to the account of coatings formulators. Philippine grades held steady

and unchanged at 23¾c. to 26c. per pound for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for nubs and 22¾c. to 24c. for sorts, while seeds were priced nominally at 20c. per pound.

Pontianak gums were sold in good volume at 26c. for chips and 37c. to 40c. for nubs. Price tone for all copals was reported steady.

Dammar Gum—Heightened demand in coatings quarters was reported. Quotations, reflecting a steady tone in the source market, were held at 30c. to 33c. per pound for Siam, 36c. to 41c. for Singapore No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2, and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Demand has steadily improved with the arrival of warm weather and stepped-up coatings production. Calcutta's floor prices continue to exert a stabilizing influence in the local market.

Orange grades were offered last week at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached encountered better than average response at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Price range was unchanged at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, the small volume of business transacted taking place mostly at the lower figure. There were reports of offerings below this range by houses that had accumulated stocks for speculative purposes. Polish casein, selling as low as 17c. per pound in some quarters, was giving Argentine the keenest competition. Though currently available in ample supply, Polish is expected by some sources to be out of the market soon, due to declining stocks.

Growing labor unrest in Argentina was being watched by dealers last week for possible effects on the casein market. If transportation is disrupted seriously, as has happened before in similar circumstances, tight supply and higher prices would be the likely outcome, observers said.

Naval Stores

The naval stores price support program for 1959 was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. No changes were made from a year earlier, either in rates or operating procedure.

Initial loan rates, the department said, will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, in storage tanks, and $7.97 per 100 pounds of gum rosin, in storage, applicable to the average WG grade, with rates 15 cents higher than WG on grades X and WW, and a 25-cent discount from WG for N, M and K.

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 14 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $24.75 as compared with $24.21 the previous week and $21.21 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 669 barrels as against the previous week's 703, and 400 a year earlier. Content per barrel averaged 9.63 gallons of turpentine and 295.8 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 6; WG, 8; N, 27; M, 27; and K and below, 32.

Rosin — Dull trade approached nullity during the week ended March 20. Nullity would have been achieved but for some light movement of CCC rosin at export at the lower price basis of the export bid program. Domestic market continued firm in price however, with no increase of gum receipts in sight. Overall sales totaled 744 drum equivalents as compared with 1,068 a week earlier.

Turpentine—Tankcar market was firm during the week ended March 20 on increased sales.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 20	Mon. Mar. 23	Tues. Mar. 24	Wed. Mar. 25	Thurs. Mar. 26
Drums—					
I	$8.35[1]	...	...	$8.49[2]	...
K	...	...	...	8.40[3]	...
M	...	...	...	8.40[3]	...
WG	...	...	$8.75	8.49	...
WW	...	$9.00	9.20	...	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.30[3]	...
WW	...	8.95	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 26). M or better, $8.00.

Sales, USDA

	421*	320*	576*	483*	160*[4]

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 20	Mon. Mar. 23	Tues. Mar. 24	Wed. Mar. 25	Thurs. Mar. 26
Price	.53	...	...	.533[‡]	...
Sales	50,000¶	...	...	16,000¶	...

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, ‡ Average price.
[1] I or better.
[2] K or better.
[3] M or better.
[4] Sales confined to export.

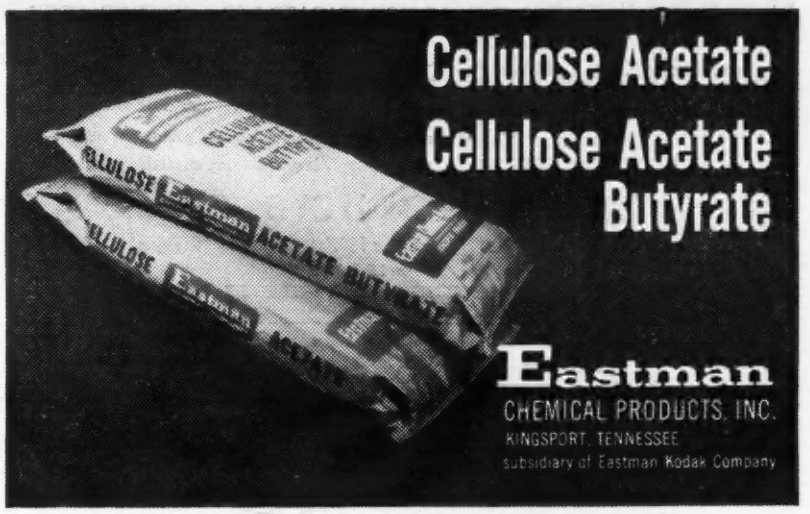
Polyphenyl Ether Pact Is Signed by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., signed a contract with the Air Force to supply a research quantity of a polyphenyl ether for testing as a high temperature functional fluid.

The material will be produced by the research and engineering division's research department at Dayton, Ohio, Monsanto said. The polyphenyl ether to be supplied is one of a series of such compounds developed for the Air Force by Monsanto for possible use as thermally stable lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and greases.

Interchemical Appoints

Interchemical Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., has named Daniel Smith director of its Color Center. He succeeds F. L. Wurzburg, jr., who is returning to Interchemical's printing ink division to take charge of sales for "IPI Everyday" inks, "IPI **Speed King"** letterpress and litho inks, and other pre-packaged inks. He will also work on national accounts with large customers needing assistance in color problems.



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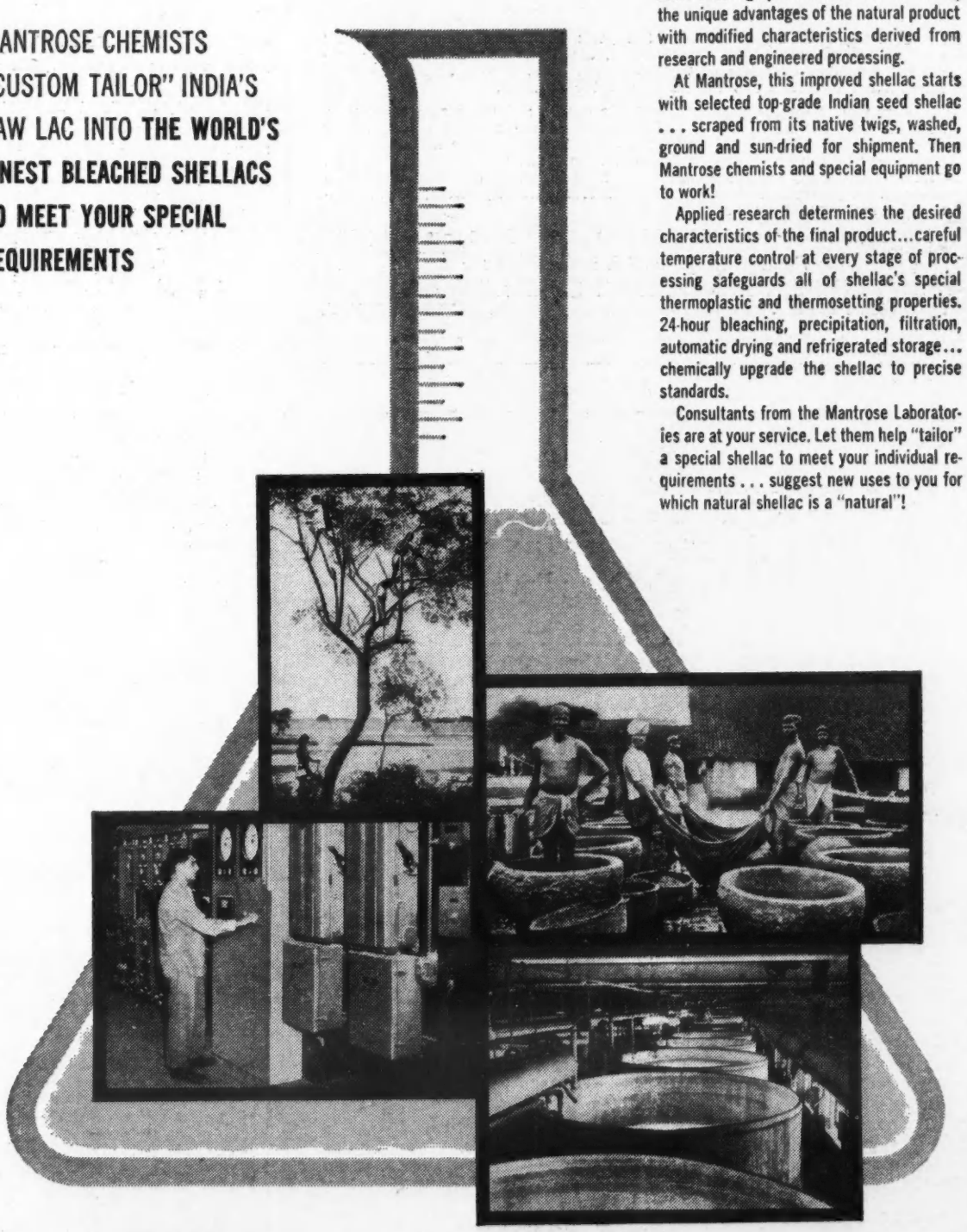

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Marketing and distribution is as much a part of the current revolution in drug treatment of major illnesses as is research. This is the way Allan J. Greene, administrative vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., sees it, at any rate.

According to Mr. Greene, speaking at a meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society last week, "the greatest discovery of a century would remain only a laboratory curiosity if physicians were not adequately informed."

Present methods of communication between manufacturer and physician, Mr. Greene feels, can make as many as three-quarters of the nation's physicians aware of a major new product in less than six weeks.

Fair Trade Bill

—Continued from page 4

cited testimony of an economist a year ago that this could be anywhere from $1 billion to $10 billion annually. He supported his own charge that it would add to costs by recalling a survey made by the department in 1956 on sales of fair traded items in eight non-fair trade cities. The survey showed prices averaged as much as 32 percent below the fair trade price for the items in the non-fair trade cities.

He said that small business would be injured by the fair trade law because "it is precisely fair trade's ban on price competition that enables discount houses and mass retailers to prosper." He explained that it enables large retailers to use fair trade as an umbrella to preserve from competition their own private brands which smaller retailers cannot afford.

Also speaking at the hearing was Herman C. Nolen, president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York. Taking the other tack, he said: "We believe that passage of a national fair trade bill is in the public interest and support of this legislation is one of the strongest planks in our customer assistance program."

Mr. Nolen stated that his company, which principally serves the small, independent retail druggest, endorses the Harris Bill (HR 1253) "to preserve a climate of fair competition, under which the public would have the assurance that the store on the corner, providing neighborhood service, will continue to exist."

The 50,000 retail pharmacies in this country perform vital services as part of the nation's health team. Any reduction in these services by increased failures among retail drug stores is a matter of grave concern to all of us, he said.

Gen'l Mills Chooses Manager

Charles Greve has joined General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., as manager of specialty oil sales for the oilseeds division of the company. Since 1953, Mr. Greve has been sales and advertising manager for the Lavoris Company of Minneapolis. Previous to 1953 he had spent six years with Genreal Mills and had been manager of fatty acid sales in the eastern United States for the chemical division.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Movement appeared a bit on the upswing last week, producers and dealers attributing the stepped-up movement to seasonal factors. In general, conditions appeared little changed from those prevailing over the past months. Reports of Russian threats to the overseas market through construction of an Asian transcontinental pipe line, seemed to leave the market little disturbed. However, this might be marked up to the fact that producers are disturbed enough about problems of the present without having to look to the future to upset themselves further. Petroleum waxes were a somewhat sunny spot on the market horizon with reports that seasonal sales look as if they may prove strong. Likewise some of the petroleum solvents used in paint are beginning to reflect demand from what is expected to be an exceptionaly strong season for the construction industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

The amount of domestic crude that will be consumed or exported in April is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,930,000 barrels daily, compared with 7,170,000 barrels daily forecast for March. The forecast contains no recommendations as to desirable rates of crude production or of changes in crude stocks. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 4,075,000 barrels daily in April, a gasoline yield of 45.3 percent, and total crude runs of 7,700,000 barrels daily.

Crude runs for April are expected to be 300,000 barrels daily lower than the March forecast, the Bureau predicts.

Data for January indicate total crude runs of 8,203,000 barrels daily including foreign runs of 988,0000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for February were 8,073,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 938,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in February was 7,243,000 barrels daily with production of 7,194,000 barrels daily.

Stocks of distillate oil at the close of February were said by the Bureau to be about 6.4 million barrels below a year ago. Current data indicate that the domestic demand for distillate in February was 2,750,000 barrels daily or 6 percent below the 1958 level. February demand was said by the Bureau to be "exceptionally high because of extreme cold weather."

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Producers here reported some little movement last week. Conditions are said to be a bit more brisk than previously, with production about steady, sales slightly up, and inventories also climbing. On the whole producers and dealers figure things could be worse. However, they also feel that if Detroit had fullfilled earlier promise, things might be a great deal better. The lag of Detroit behind Pittsburgh, producers here suggest, is in direct ratio to the lassitude this material has shown in picking up its old market ways.

Toluene—Capacity to produce this material, almost out-of-hand at this point, according to one producer, is coming to look like a Frankenstein monster in some quarters. Demand, by normal standards, has been good and in some areas almost brisk. But the capacity quotient has distorted the sales equation to the point where it looks minuscule beside it. Producers concede that exports and high octane gas have done their part in taking large quantities of toluene; however, the potential of these market does not at this point look as if they'll ever be in a position to compete with toluene capacity potential.

Partial aromatics—The market for this material appeared to be showing a broader base last week, producers here reported. Expansion for the most part was attributed to growing seasonal construction industry demand. The Detroit picture remains little changed, it was added, and with steel labor problems looking bigger all the time, producers look for little help from that direction. Prices continued at previous levels and no change is anticipated during the seasonal period.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 21 totaled 255,672,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 256,001,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 329,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 135,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 194,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

LPG's

A major producer has announced a summer-fill discount program for its LPG distributors. The price reduction will go into effect on March 23 and will be lifted September 1. According to the producer, the discount will be 1 cent per gallon in the midwest, midcontinent and northeastern areas. In the east the discount will range from 5 cents in some Middle-Atlantic states to 7½ cents in southeastern and south central areas. The size of the Eastern price reduction is attributed by the producer to what are described as relatively lower prices for liquefied petroleum gas in some East Coast and southern parts of the country.

Propane—Production of this material during the last two weeks of February amounted to 131,564,000 gallons, according to the bi-monthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure compares with the 152,231,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of February and the 126,003,000 gallons produced during the second two weeks of February, 1957.

Inventories of propane, the API report says, were tallied at 240,994,000 gallons on February 28 as compared with the 246,630,000 gallons on hand on February 15 and the 108,132,000 gallons in stock on February 28 a year ago.

Butane—Production of this material, according to the current bi-monthly API report, amounted to 86,959,000 gallons during the last two weeks of February, as compared with the 83,717,000 gallons produced during the two preceding weeks and the 59,625,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of February, 1958.

Inventories of propane, according to API's report, amounted to 93,640,000 gallons on February 28. This figure is somewhat higher than the 82,811,000 gallons in stock on February 15, though both figures fall far short of the 156,139,000 gallons on hand on February 28 of last year.

Miscellaneous

Crude oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended March 13 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to the current weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,127,000 barrels, a decrease of 86,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,283,000 barrels were 76,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 804,000 barrels above the week ended March 14. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,067,000 barrels daily, compared with 991,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending March 13, crude oil production averaged 7,187,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,178,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 975,000 barrels daily.

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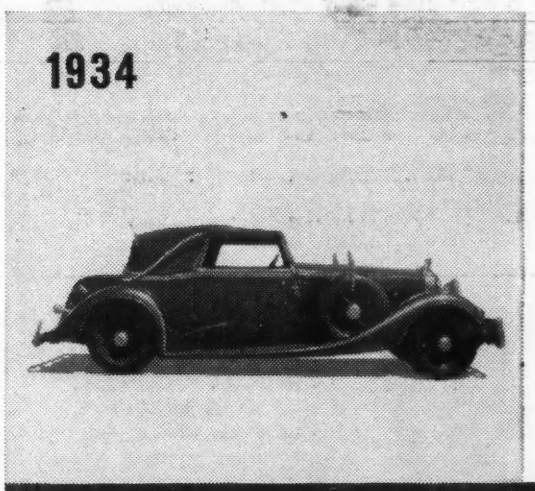

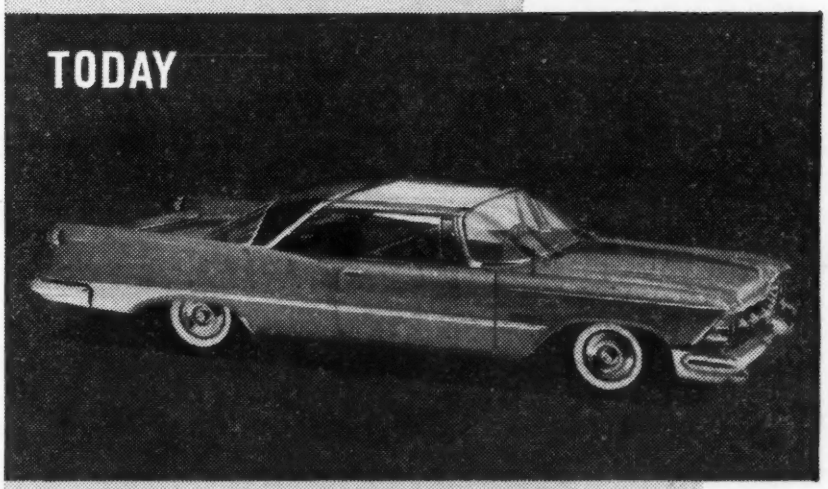

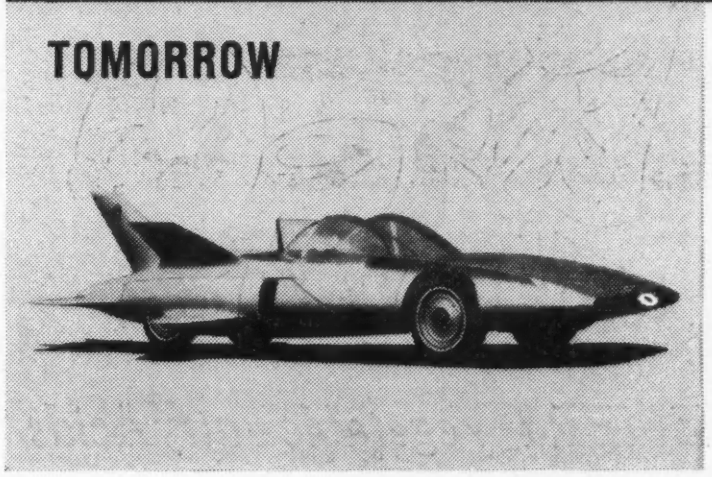

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats lacked snap last week. Edible oils were featureless except peanut oil which was scarce and stronger. Sales were reported at an increase of ¼ cent per pound. Soybean and cottonseed oils were steady, while corn was slightly lower. Crude coconut oil continued strong and was offered sparingly for all positions. Light sales were reported for prompt shipment at unchanged levels. Copra was weak and lower. The scarcity of corn and soybean foots raised price sharply.

An easy tone prevailed in tallow and greases. Moderate volume of business was reported at slightly lower levels for all grades. Oleo oil was firmer, while oleo stearine was easy and entirely nominal. Lard also was steady and slightly higher.

Higher cost of olive oil from primary sources was reflected locally and the spot market advanced 5 cents per gallon. Italy and other European countries have been active buyers of Tunisian olive oil.

Oiticica oil continued to move upward, was advanced 1 cent per pound to the highest level during the past seven years. Sellers were not pressing for business, preferring to dole out limited holdings to regular customers. Tung oil was another drying oil which continued to advance. Supplies were light and prices were lifted ⅜ cents per pound for prompt and forward delivery. Linseed oil moved in moderate volume against current contracts, while new business was slow. Brazilian castor oil remained firm at the recent advance for prompt and forward shipment. Refined fish oils were in fair demand, while interest in crude menhaden continued to lag.

Palm oil continued to advance, up another ¼ cent due to the political unrest in Africa and the uncertainty of obtaining replacements. This has again advanced the European and local markets.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, crude, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Corn oil, 95% foots, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean oil 95% foots, ⅛c. per lb.
Tung oil, ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 28, 1958
113.83	112.70	112.90	115.75

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Strong tone prevailed for both domestic and imported oil. No. 1 Brazilian was firmly held at the recent advance to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were steady at unchanged prices.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	2,724,000
Previous week	*763,200	*1,924,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	4,802,000
Total this year	*6,980,500	*20,950,000
Corresponding period, 1958	*7,858,000	25,594,000

* Corrected

Coconut—Scarcity of offers continued to keep this market firm. Light sales of crude were reported at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, first half April shipment. Second half April was quoted at 19⅝c., and 19½c., May. Tankcars were maintained at 20¾c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery.

Corn—Market was easier. Light sales of crude were reported at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was held at 15.1c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was limited on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was listless, lacking new feature. Prices backed and filled over a narrow but closed slightly higher with the firmer tone of crude oil. March tenders amounted to 251 contracts for the month. Cash oil was quiet but remained steady with the firmness of crude. Refined salad oil was held at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Improved demand for crude late in the week stiffened the market. Sales were reported at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with ⅛c. higher asked. Trading also was noted at 10⅝c., Lubbock and 10¾c., Waco.

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	87,200	147,400
Crushed or used	468,400	569,800
Stocks at mills	1,126,200	1,507,400

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	162,200,000	195,800,000
Stocks at mills	60,000,000	65,300,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	214,200	262,100
Stocks at mills	103,800	79,600

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	109,100	130,100
Stocks at mills	112,200	112,400

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, March 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	216	13.08	12.88	13.08S
July	69	12.92	12.78	12.92S
Sept.	27	12.64	12.47	12.64S
Oct.	7	12.38	12.33	12.49 Bid
Dec.	37	12.45	12.30	12.45S
May (1960)	1	12.41	12.41	12.30 Bid

Total sales and switches 357 contracts.

Oiticica—Prices were boosted sharply last week—1c. per pound to 20c. for tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as a result of the tighter supply situation. Drums were higher ranging from 21½c. to 22c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Higher cost of oil for shipment due to better foreign business stiffened the local market and spot stocks were lifted 5c per gallon. Tunisian oil was higher at $54 to $55 per 100 kilos, drums, c and f New York, prompt shipment. Spanish oil was firm at $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping port. Tunisian on spot was higher at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Spanish, $2.45 to $2.55 same basis.

Palm—Increased cost of replacements further raised the cost of stocks on spot. Drums were advanced ¼c. to 15.1c. to 16.1c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were raised to 12.85c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was firmer and sold at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery, up ¼c. per pound. Stocks were limited and closely held. Refined was raised to 16c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean — Trading was reported light and spotty. Crude sales ranged from 9.2c. to 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, April delivery, with the higher figure generally asked. Refined salad was quiet and unchanged at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Firm tone featured this market. Light stocks were closely held. Sales were made up to 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery, with offers raised

Oils, Fats and Waxes

to 22¼c. for March forward delivery. Drums were lifted to 23¾c. to 24c. per pound, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Market was unsettled and lower. Prompt shipment declined to $255 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was unsettled and slightly lower. Yellow grease was sold at 6⅞c. and 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivery, depending upon grade and quality. Choice white all hog ranged from 6⅞c. to 7c., same basis, with trading thereat.

Lard—This market was quiet. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 10¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was easy, with trading at slightly lower levels. Bleachable fancy was moved at 7⅜c. and 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quantity. Prime was quoted at 7⅛c. to 7¼c.; special, 7c. to 7⅛c.; No. 1, 6⅞c. to 7c., same basis. Edible tallow was quoted at 8½c., same basis. Export business was said to be spotty. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged 8⅞c. per pound, drums f.a.s. and 7⅞c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Firm tone ruled in this market. Trading moderate. Offerings light.

Minneapolis.—Strong undertone prevailed in this market, influenced by moderate demand for nearby needs and limited production. Modest amount of bookings were accomplished for as late as June but crushers were not aggressive sellers. Withdrawals against old contracts were at a slower pace. Prices were firm and unchanged. Old process expeller meal was unavailable before June delivery. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was held at $75.50 for March-April delivery; $70.50, May-June. Expeller meal, 32 protein, was at $76 for June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	10,620,000	10,560,000
Since Sept. 1	382,940,000	408,600,000

Soybean Meal.—Increased activity developed in this market, especially on the eastern trunk line where extreme dullness had ruled for several weeks. Eastern prices advanced $3.50 a ton. In the Midwest, prices were $2 higher for nearby delivery and firm on deferred. Substantial quantities were booked in all areas by formula feed manufacturers who let inventories run down while ingredient prices were declining. Further bullish factor was shutdown of several plants and talk of additional closings. Apparently crushers are taking advantage of a time when conversion is low to take care of maintenance and repairs. Meal, 44 percent was at held at $55 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment; $56 for last half April and $57.50 for May-September.

Waxes, Vegetable

Feature of the vegetable wax market was the firmer tone of carnauba due to improved trading for shipment from Brazil. Prices were stronger and raised 1c. to 2c. per pound, in the local market. Brazilian market continued strong with sales pegged at government support prices for both consumer and importers account. No. 3 Ceara and Parnahyba, crude and refined grades and No. 2 North Country were advanced 2c. per pound, while yellows remained unchanged, but firm. Crude beeswax was quiet, but steady for replacement.

Minerals 'Health' Legislation Offered by Colorado Senator

A bill to establish a national mining mineral policy calling for the government to maintain "an economically healthy mineral industry" at all times was introduced in the senate last week by Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado.

To carry out this program, the bill would call upon the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program of aid to the industry that could contain such provisions as restrictions on imports, subsidies for domestic production, and a broad program of research.

Sen. Allott also introduced two other bills at the same time—one would aim at stabilization of lead and zinc production by payments of 4½ cents a pound on lead and 2½ cents a pound on zinc, to domestic producers, and the other would create a limited free market for gold in this country.

Palm Oil Processing Tax Suspension Okayed by House

The house last week voted to suspend the 3-cent-per-pound tax on the first domestic processing of palm oil, palm kernel oil and fatty acids and salts derived therefrom.

The aim of the bill is to restore these products to their same competitive position with coconut oil that existed before congress suspended the coconut oil tax two years ago.

The bill suspends the tax until June 30, 1960, the same period of suspension that applies in the case of coconut oil. The bill now goes to the senate for action.

Phthalate Plasticizer Output Boosted by Allied at Toledo

Allied Chemical Corporation's plastics and coal chemicals division has completed an expansion of its phthalate plasticizer facilities at Toledo, Ohio. The new Toledo phthalate unit will serve the midwest by direct bulk and drum shipments as well as through six bulk stations located in major cities.

Fertilizer Users Have

—Continued from page 5

and canals. The railroads have not replied to the barge line applications.

"We are not asking the western railroads to make any economic sacrifice," Mr. Calhoun said.

"They will be getting exactly the same revenues from the barge lines as from the southern railroads. As a matter of principle we do not believe that coordination of service should be forced unless the service is economic for both carriers. But here is simply a case where low-cost water service joined to rail service can bring substantial savings to the consumer," he added.

"This is precisely the kind of benefit which the railroads claim can only come about if the railroads are given permission to operate barge lines. Instead of changing a tested and useful national policy against common ownership, all the railroads have to do is join tariffs with the barge lines and allow the natural advantages of each mode of transportation to operate to the benefit of the consumer," Mr. Calhoun said.

In similar actions in the past twenty years, barge lines have protested discriminatory treatment on the part of the railroads after rates have gone into effect. Litigation lasting seven and eight years has resulted, after which time, in two classic cases, Supreme Court of the United States orders condemning rail discrimination against barge lines were obtained. "It can be seen that a complaint affords ineffectual remedy," the barge lines said.

"Railroads should not be allowed to enter discriminatory all-rail rates without simultaneously joining their barge connections in non-discriminatory rates preserving the inherent advantage of water transportation. Ultimate vindication in principle is no substitute for effective protection against unlawful discrimination in fact. Justice delayed is justice denied," the barge lines concluded.

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Cane Wax 511	176-180	2 Max.	Brown	Veg.
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Obituaries

Richard E. Doolittle

Richard E. Doolittle, a vice-president of Glenbrook Laboratories Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, died March 18 in Danbury, Conn. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Doolittle was with Sterling for twenty-six years. In 1936 he was named manager of the firm's branch in Wheeling, W. Va., and in 1943 he was promoted to assistant manager of the Chicago operation.

He became vice-president in charge of the Monticello, Ill., facility of the Dr. W. B. Caldwell Company Division in 1946 and not long after was named divisional vice-president at the Glenbrook unit in charge of production and distribution.

William Andrew Herron, president of Herron Brothers & Meyer, New York, died March 20 in that city. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Herron had been with the firm—chemical and pigment suppliers to the paint industry—since 1936.

Norman Hutson, president of Frank H. Fleer Corporation, died March 19 in Philadelphia. He was fifty-six years old. He had been president of the firm since 1948.

Edward T. O'Grady, manager of the gum division of Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., New York, died March 18 in Staten Island, New York. He was forty-one years old.

Louis W. Shank, manager of the suggestion system for Ethyl Corporation, New York, died March 26 in Bronxville, N.Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Horton Spitzer, former sales manager of the Plaskon Division of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, died March 22 in Southport, Conn. He was fifty-five years old and had retired from his post with Libby-Owens-Ford in 1951.

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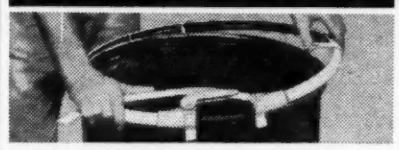
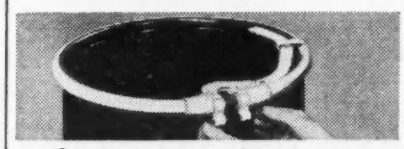
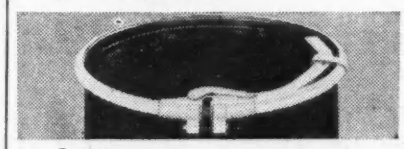


1. Apply ring to drum.



2. Clamp lever in place, insert bolt and apply nut.



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Swiss, Stymied

—*Continued from page 5*

handel stock on the Swiss stock exchange had been booming ever since the widespread acceptance of a report that the International Court would accept the Swiss application for a trial of the Interhandel issue.

Ruling of the court was the reverse of the rumor.

The International Court decision noted that the Swiss application had been made on the basis that Interhandel's suit had been finally rejected in the US courts.

However, the decision noted that the US Supreme Court had granted a review and had reversed a lower court that had dismissed the Interhandel case. This decision, it was felt, put the case back under US jurisdiction since the "suit is still pending in the United States courts."

Wall Street Likes Decision

Wall Street financiers, according to reliable sources, found the Hague's decision to their liking. The feeling had been that if the decision were made in favor of Interhandel, it would have caused lengthy delays in settling the case.

Government sources noted that the Department of Justice had been working on a compromise with Interhandel on its claims to General Aniline and has been preparing legislation that would enable private companies here to acquire that concern's assets.

Three of the firms said to be interested are Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif.; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., and W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

The US seized Interhandel's General Aniline holdings in 1942 on the charge that the Swiss firm was a cloak for the German chemical trust of I. G. Farben.

Though evaluation of General Aniline has fluctuated and has been a matter of some dispute, latest Securities & Exchange Commission advice has placed assets at something around $160 million. Current reports on capitalization offer a total of about $148.5 million. General Aniline's patent rights have been evaluated at something like another $100 million.

PHS Won't Get

—*Continued from page 3*

cine and that it can now be administered by doctors.

Although some 2 million persons have been given the live virus polio vaccine, he said, several of the field trials did not follow recommendations of the World Health Organization Expert Committee on poliomyelitis.

Also, he added, the committee has found a number of other important issues yet unanswered concerning the manner in which the different polio strains attack the polio virus.

In announcing approval of the new four-in-one vaccine, Dr. Burney said that it is recommended for children up to the age of five. Older children and adults are likely to be hypersensitive to diphtheria toxoids in the vaccine, he explained.

PHS has licensed Merck, Sharp & Dohme of Philadelphia and Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit, Mich., to produce the four-in-one vaccine.

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2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
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2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
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1—Mikro Pulverizer, 3TH, motor driven.
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
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1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

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3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
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1—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

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1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
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2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

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1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S., Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
4—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24', 316 S.S., Rotary Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel Lined Rotary Dryers.
2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP motors, UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
3—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 225 and 350 cu. ft.

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2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters: 40" x 84", 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, R4, T, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1 1/2" to 6".

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1—3400 gal. T304 SS, 6'6" x 16', horiz., dished heads.
2—3000 gal. T304 SS, 6' x 14', Vacuum, int. coils.
1—2350 gal. T304 SS, 5' x 16', Vacuum, int. coils.
1—2000 gal. T316 SS hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8", cone bottom.
8—1750 gal. T304 SS hoppers, 4'5" x 7'4" x 9'2", 235 cu. ft.
1—1400 gal. T316 SS, 5' x 11', Vacuum, ASME 175#.

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2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, 1/2" shell, 3-tire, firing hood, etc.
1—11' dia. x 155' long kiln, 3/4" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, 1/2" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, 1/2" dbl. shell.
3—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryers, hoods, M-R.
1—5'6" x 50' Dryer, Renneberg, 3/8" shell.
8—Dryers: 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', 3' x 15'.
2—Dryers: 4' x 12'6" T304 SS; 3' x 15' everdur metal.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—Spray Dryers, 4' dia., Western Precip., T304 SS.

CENTRIFUGALS

6—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators, C-20, C-27, T316 SS.
4—Sharples Super-D-Canters, #PN-14, PY-14, T316 SS.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS.
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel.
5—Bird horiz. contin. centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 24" x 38", 18" x 28".
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen.
1—A.T.&M. 48" susp., T304 SS perf. basket, vapor-tite.
1—Bird 40" susp., steel solid basket, 40 HP.
1—Fletcher 30" susp., T304 SS perf. basket.
1—Fletcher 30" underdriven, T304 SS perf.
1—Tolhurst 26" centerslung, T316 SS perf.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp., steel perf., 1954.

EVAPORATORS — VACUUM PANS — STILLS — EXCHANGERS

2—Nickel-clad single effect, 400, 250 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak dbl. effect, T304 SS, 588 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—Stokes Dbl. effect, T316 SS, 236 sq. ft., U-tube.
1—Struthers-Wells calandria, T347 SS, 625 sq. ft., Vacuum.
1—Bartlett-Snow evaporating kettle, 6' dia. st. st., agit.
8—Copper columns: 24" to 60" dia., bubble or tunnel caps.
5—Sanitary vacuum pans, T304 SS, w/coils: 6', 5', 4' dia.
1—Exchanger, 2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, 15# WP tubes, 50# WP shell.
1—Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 WP shell, Vac. tubes.
15—Exchangers, T304 SS, 185 sq. ft., U-tube, ASME 100#.
15—STEEL EXCHANGERS: 1445, 1000, 910, 900, 595 sq. ft.
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. glass-lined condenser.
1—1400 gal. vacuum still, T316 SS, ASME 175#.

MIXERS — BLENDERS

24—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, sigma-blade, jkt.
19—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, duplex blades, jkt., 30 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, Disp. blades, T304 SS, jkt., 75 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, sigma blades, jktd., 20 HP.
1—50 gal. Baker Perkins #14, sigma blades, jktd.
2—35 gal. J. H. Day, sigma blades, non-jktd.
1—Worthington 70 cu. ft. rotary dry batch blender, 30 HP.
1—F. J. Stokes rotating vacuum blender-dryer, T304 SS, 5' x 8', ASME.
1—Perry Ribbon Mixer, 24 cu. ft., horiz., T304 SS.
1—Readco powder macerator, 18 cu. ft., sawtooth rolls.
1—Mueller continuous mixer, 7" x 3'9", T347 SS, jktd.
1—Simpson intensive mixer, #0, 36" dia. pan, Mueller.

PRESSES

4—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Presses, 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
2—Stokes model #T tablet presses, single punch.
2—Stokes model #DDS-2 tablet presses, rotary.
2—Kux #25 rotary tablet presses.
2—Davenport #1A dewatering presses.
5—Louisville 36", 8-roll dewatering presses.
1—Steeping press, HPM 63 ton, 20 x 18, 101" daylight. UNUSED.

120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT

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1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
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MIXERS—1 c.f., 20 c.f. Cone—12 c.f., 22 c.f., 60 c.f., Rubbon—52 c.f. Drum—110 Gal. Day double sigma.

MILLS—Pulverizing—10 HP Greundler—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100 HP Wms.—100 HP Jeffrey 36x42—100 HP #50 Raymond S/S Imp

PACKING—Triangle Auger type—St. Regis 105 FV valve—Pneumatic Scale Capper 60 p/m.

CRUSHERS—#OO Rotary Sturtevant—9x16 Climax—13x24 Farrel Jaw.

SCREENS—12"x72" s/s Ajax—24" dia. Riddle—3'x5', 3'x10', 4'x10', Tyler Hummer—20"x84", 40"x84" double & triple Rotex.

OVEN—Laminating 14"x32'—325° gas fired, automatic.

MILLS—Pebble—Lab. Jars (new)—36"x42", 36"x48", 6'x5' porcelain lined—6'x8' & 4½'x16" Hardinge Buhrstone.

CONVEYORS—18"x16' Farquahr Portables—18"x37' Troughing/inclined—44" slats x 48' long—12"x40' screw w/motor/reducer.

MILLS—Hardinge Ball 5'x36" Air Swept w/elec. ear—Syntron feeder & accessories 6'x36" (unused)—8'x36", 8'x48", 10'x48".

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift—Yale 6000# Yard King, all weather cab—pneumatics.

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
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DAY 14" x 30" 3 ROLLER MILL

High speed, 2 speed unit, all rolls water cooled with 25/12-½ HP 2 speed motor. Unit has been completely reconditioned and will be guaranteed.

New price . . . $13,250.00
Our price . . . $ 6,500.00

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123 Townsend St. · San Francisco 7, Calif.

SAVE ON GOOD
USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 60, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 9'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Rotex 40" x 84", 2 deck.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, GI. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
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FOR SALE

1—W&P 150 gallon size 16 double arm jacketed mixer.
1—Oliver 1' x 1' rotary vacuum filter, type 316 stainless steel.
3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq ft.
5—80 gallon stainless autoclaves, agitated.
4—Stainless tanks 1200, 3300, 6000, 7000 gallon capacity.
1—4-TH Mikro pulverizer, 40 HP.
1—500 gallon stainless steel portable alkyd resin kettle.
7—9, 15, 20, 50 and 200 gallon pebble mills.
1—Readco 25 gallon jacketed stainless double arm vacuum mixer.
4—Simpson 24" and 36" diameter intensive mixers.
2—20 and 50 gallon Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors.
2—Patterson 4' x 4'-250 gallon jacketed steel ball mills.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
52 NINTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. Phone: HYacinth 9-7200

WE'RE IN LINE FOR '59

15—ROTARY KILNS, Dryers, Coolers, 11'x155'; 8'x125'; 8'x100'; 8'8"x70'; 8'x50'; 7'x60'; 5'x24'; 4'x25'.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS, 6' x 50' & 6' x 25'.
1—BUFFALO 5' x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—50 gal. S.S. Jktd., Agit. Reactor.
1—DRACCO Type 32 S.S. Dust Collector.
1—GAYCO 14' Air Separator.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24" x 20' double spiral, jacketed Crystallizers, 2 HP motors.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
4—Link Belt ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
4—305 sq.ft. 316 STAINLESS STEEL CONDENSERS, 156—1"x8' tubes; 50PSI shell, 175PSI tubes.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—Steel Heat Exchangers; 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
1—INDUSTRIAL Type SS-2 STAINLESS Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Filters, STAINLESS and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 12" to 36" steel, aluminum, wood Filter Presses.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4' x 6'; 4' x 8'.
1—10,000 gal. Propane Pressure Tank 200 PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15,000 sq. ft.
10—LIGHTIN' Type LDG200 STAINLESS 2 HP Exp. Proof 431RPM Agitators.
1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.I., jktd., agitated.
1—NICKEL CLAD 6' x 27' Column 200PSI.
1—NOOTER 750 gal. Reactor 300PSI jacket.
1—72" x 30' STAINLESS STEEL Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
1—B.&I. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30 HPXP motor.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 8"x15"; 12"x20"; 18"x24"; 24"x36" motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8' x 30" Conical Ball Mill.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Susp.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER Whirlwind 48" Centrifugal.
1—FLETCHER 30" STAINLESS Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vapertite.
2—OLIVER 5'3" x 3' Precoat Filters 316 STAINLESS STEEL, vapertite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN14 Super-D-Canters S.S. 316.
4—KOMAREK-GREAVES 27" x 23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET 0359

HEAT & POWER CO. INC. **PROCESS EQPT. DIV.**
60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed Series P 20 gal. kettle, NEW.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 100 gal.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 200 gal.

2—Pfaudler type 347 SS jacketed kettles, 300 gal.

3—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 750 gal.

1—Eastern type 316 SS autoclave, 100 gal., 150# internal pressure, 75# jacket, with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Blaw-Knox steel jacketed autoclave, 400 gal. 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS storage tank, 4000 gal.

1—Leader type 347 SS vertical tank, 18,000 gal.

1—Dover Tank co. nickel storage tank, 4000 gal., 30 psi.

2—Sweco SS separators, 4' dia. Model E-3D-8 and C-2D-8 with SS screens.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank, 2400 gal., 265 psi.

15—Davis Eng. type 316 SS heat exchangers 87, 104, 121, 139 and 170 sq. ft. surface area, NEW.

2—Badger type 316 SS heat exchangers, 600 sq. ft. each.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

6—Struthers Wells 885 sq. ft. heat exchangers.

2—Patterson-Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1000 sq. ft. each.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 3'6" x 12' and 2'6" x 12'.

1—Swenson type 304 SS single effect evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed kettles, 3000 gal. complete with Turbine agitators and drives, 50 psi jacket.

1—Baker Perkins SS double arm jacketed sigma blade vacuum mixer, 2¼ gal. operating capacity, complete.

1—Baker Perkins, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade vacuum mixer.

1—Patterson SS jacketed vacuum mixer, double arm sigma blade, 500 gal.

19—Robinson SS horizontal blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Bantam SS Mikro Pulverizer, complete.

2—Stokes Model DDS2 rotary tablet presses, complete.

1—Link Belt Steel roto louver dryer, Model 1003-30, complete.

3—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed 3500 gal. reactors, complete with coils, agitators and drives.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

ECH SPECIALS

Buflovak 36" SS one effect Evap., 100 sq. ft.
Gruendler "BB" Whiribeater Hammer Mill.
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.
Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer; 59" x 78", dbl. door.
BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.

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EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954)
TANK—steel, hor. 5/16" 10,000 gal. 10' D x 17'; coil.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G L Kettles 75, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack., Vacuum, 5 H.P.
PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave., Clark, N. J.•Tel. FUlton 1 1163-4

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SPECIALS FROM OUR STOCK OF OVER 10,000

1-A T & M 40" S.S. perforated basket Centrifugal, 25 HP, 2 speed motor 1200 RPM. With plow and brake.

1-Louisville 30" x 28' Rotary S.S. indirectly fired Dryer. 5 HP

2-Buflovak Model J Vacuum Tray Dryer, 20 shelves, double door Useable shelf surface 570 square foot.

1-Sparkler type RSC horizontal Filter, 500 sq. ft. area. Stainless steel leaves. Automatic sluicing.

1-Eimco 3' x 6' Rubber rotary continuous vacuum Filter, with Repulper, New in 1957.

2-Southwest Welding 1350 gallon Reaction Kettles, agitated and jacketed. Code constructed.

1-Heat Transfer Heat Exchanger, 389 sq. ft. steel tubes, 140# pressure on shell 650 on tubes.

1-Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 390 ¾" I.D. tubes. 10' long.

2-J. H. Day 150 gallon Sigma Mixers, size 40 Imperial type. Power tilt.

1-Combustion Engineering Water Tube Boiler, 12,000 lbs. steam per hour. 150 PSI. New.

4-Haveg Vertical Tanks, 2-1250 gallon, 2-2000 gallon. Type 61 Haveg. Closed top with manhole.

3-Jeffrey Waytrol 24" x 24' belt Feeder, ¾ HP vari-drive motor.

3-Sweco 48" S.S. Single Deck Screens.

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
123 Townsend St. · San Francisco 7, California

MACHINERY — ANYONE?

2—Paterson-Kelly 10 & 40 cu. ft STAINLESS STEEL Twin Shell Blenders, m.d.
1—1000# STAINLESS STEEL Ribbon Blender, vee belt drive with 20 h.p. motor.
1—Tolhurst 30" Minute Man STAINLESS STEEL Centrifugal, 3 h.p. ex proof motor.
1—#2 Sweetland Filter drilled on 2" centers.
1—Stokes "T" Tablet Mch., 2 h.p. varidrive.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft Ribbon Blender, m.d.
1—10 h.p. Turbo Agitator, 100 r.p.m.
Hammer Mills, Double Arm Mixers, etc.
WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR SALE?
BILL WOLF, Inc.
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Your Source for Good Buys

Am. Horiz. Autoclave 42" x 48" x 96".
Baker Perkins 1 gal. Jack. Mixer, S.S.
S.S. Spiral Mixer 800 lbs.
Stainless Steel Tanks 400 & 1200 gal.
Day 5 x 12 Lab. Roller Mill, M.D.
Fletcher 30" S.S. Sus. Centrifugal.
4—Tolhurst 32" & 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals, 2 speed.

Send for Bulletin A-43.
We buy individual items or complete plants.
Write or telephone:
THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.
Newark 12, N. J. TAlbot 4-2050

PRICES LESS THAN YOU WOULD PAY AT AUCTION

4—B. P. 200 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Shredders.
1—260 gal. S.S. Reactor, jktd.
2—Ball & Jewel Cutters #2.
6—Link Belt Vibrating Screens 4'x8'.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed delivery 3 eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
Ball Mills—buhrstone and porcelain lined.
1—Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 3000 gals.
1—Louisville Tube Dryer 6'x35'.
3—New Twin Screw Mixers, 100, 120 and 300 gal.
1—M-G Homogenizer S. S. 125 gph.
2—Crystallizers—one stainless steel jktd.
6—Blackburn Smith Pressure Filters.
4—U S Hoffman Filters.
Tanks—all sizes up to 635,000 gallons.

MANY OTHER ITEMS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, *30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.*
Send replies to ads with box numbers to

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

15 Gal. open head drums, like new, 18 gauge steel, size: 14½" deep x 18½" in diameter. Suitable for liquids, compounds or powder. Priced low. All types of reconditioned steel drums. Ready to fill. National Cooperage Co., Tivoli St., Albany, N.Y.

For Sale—2 only Model 830 Standard Knapp 6-lane case packers; 1 Standard Knapp Model 429 gluer and compression unit with "Wagner" taper for cartons, like new; approx. 3,000 ft. Alvey heavy-duty conveyor, including gravity and floor-to-floor models with AC motors. Can be purchased in lots of 10 ft. and up. Hartford-Empire unscrambler and rinser for qt. bottles; other late model machinery available for immediately delivery. Priced at tremendous bargains. Write for catalog to: Mr. Frank Kogler, Master Brewery, Fort Pitt Brewery, 16th and Mary St., Sharpsburg, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Free Catalog; Fort Pitt Brewery, Pittsburgh—16-page—2-color illustrated catalog showing all the processing equipment in this plant, which ceased operations in November. Thousands of dollars worth of equipment being sold piecemeal for a mere fraction for immediate delivery. Write to; Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

For Sale, Tanks—Largest inventory of glass-lined tanks anywhere. Write for free listings, no obligation, immediate delivery, priced half of new. What do you need Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

Yeast Dryer For Sale—We have installed a practically new Fischer single drum yeast dryer, 36" dia. x 42" long, with 60 cycle, 220/440 volt, variable speed motor and drive, with a "Prater" pulverizing unit and complete with all accessories as now installed; this equipment is practically "like new." Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Communicate with: Old Reading Brewery, Inc., 9th and Laurel Streets, Reading, Penna.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 40" and 26" Tolhurst suspended perforated steel Centrifuges; 275 gal. Stainless Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 25# Jkt. 10 H.P. XP Varidrive Motor and Heavy Duty Double Acting Stainless Agitator; 24" x 36", 32" x 72", 32" x 120", 42" x 90", 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers; 1500 and 3000 gal. Stainless Tanks with Coils; 750 1000. 1800 gal. Stainless Tanks; Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Used Bird Continuous Centrifuge, 18 x 28 Stainless Steel. OPD 725.

FACILITIES WANTED

Wanted—Laboratory space and facilities for manufacturing Thermo Setting Resins. Will lease outright or manufacture on toll basis. N.Y.-N.J. metropolitan area. OPD 726.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Nickel Acetate (Electro-Plating Grade); Sodium Benzoate; Dichloro Dimethyl Hydantoin; Aluminum Drums-Bung Type Once-Used $21.50; Potassium Bicarbonate USP; TEPP 40% (Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate). Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, New York, INdependence 1-4100.

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Executive Assistant—Age 30; B.S., MBA credits. Experienced sales (organic and inorganic); technical service; administration; market research. Handle all commercial and technical details of chemical distribution. Desire position NYC area. OPD 727.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Salesman. Large internationally known house needs salesman for the metropolitan New York and nearby areas to represent them on high quality essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfumery compounds and flavors. A man with a following in the trade preferred. Reply full details. All confidences carefully respected. OPD 728.

Chemical Makers

—Continued from page 7

in the heavy chemicals industry, must be large."

However, Latin America is another story entirely. "The Latin American markets," Dr. Waring said, "will not support plants anywhere near" the size of the US plants.

"Aside from the size of the operation, which can be supported in these countries," Dr. Waring continued, "it is necessary to design a plant with a totally different engineering philosophy."

Pointing up the fact that capital is cheap while labor is high in the US, Dr. Waring noted that the opposite is the case in South America.

Two factors that have to be taken into consideration in orienting the US chemical engineer to South American needs are that "it is considered socially desirable in most Latin American countries to provide as many jobs as possible even to the extent of accepting higher operating costs," and sacrificing the high degree of instrument controls presupposed by American engineers.

In relation to the latter Dr. Waring warns that "it is practically impossible in South American countries to find the skilled instrument technicians who can provide satisfactory maintenance for very sophisticated instrumentation.

How to Enter Manufacturing

"In seeking opportunities for entry into chemical manufacture in the various South American countries," Dr. Waring advised, "it is the usual procedure to examine the rate of importation of chemical commodities with the idea of undertaking to build a plant for local manufacture when the consumption of an imported product reaches a level which can support a minimum scale plant.

"In order to reduce the size of the minimum scale plant to the lowest possible figures so as to permit an early beginning in the chemical industry," he added, "it is necessary to design the plant for minimum capital investment. To illustrate the problem here in changing the American engineering concept so that it can be adapted to local conditions, a most significant point is the amount of money that can be spent in order to eliminate one operating station in the manufacturing plant.

"For example, in the United States, we might assume that one operator station involves four men on a round-the-clock basis at an average of $5,000 per year per operator—this amounts to $20,000 per-year per position. On an after-tax basis, this would be $10,000 and considering that debt capital can be borrowed at a rate of 5 percent, this means that $200,000 can be spent under US conditions to eliminate one operator position," he continued.

Labor Rate $1 Per Day

"In South America the labor rate in most countries averages about $1 per day or about $1,200 per year for each working position with taxes being somewhat lower. The after-tax cost would perhaps be $800. However, even debt capital costs about 10 percent and on this basis one can spend only $8,000 in capital to eliminate one operator position.

"The net result of these conditions is that in order to pioneer a new chemical venture in South America, one must start with a very small operation designed on the basis of minimum capital investment and substituting manpower for capital wherever possible. It is also true that much American and European equipment is too complicated, too heavy, too large, and too expensive to import, so engineers must learn to design and build the less complicated types of equipment with local materials and local labor in order to overcome these disadvantages," Dr. Waring concluded.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.03½-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03½-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.06½-	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.04¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb.	.23 -	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb.	1.50 -	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.48 -	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.59 -	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.59½-	—
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Chemical Additives Producers Battle FDA and Come Out the Losers

—*Continued from page 3*

the agency at the request of industry, has to do with exemptions for investigational use. The regulations exempt such additives under the following new section:

"Sec. 121.75. A food additive, or a food containing such an additive intended for investigation use by qualified experts, shall be exempt from the requirements of section 409 of the act, provided that the food additive or the food containing the additive bears a label which states prominently 'Caution—Contains new food additive—For investigation use only. Not to be used for human food or food for other than laboratory animals.'"

MCA Effect Felt

The definition of "food additive" was modified slightly in line with recommendations of the Manufacturing Chemists Association and others to make it more certain that it applies only to substances that are not exempted by the law, but not so as to exempt incidental additives as urged by adhesives manufacturers, plastic producers and others.

The term "safe," as used in the proposed regulations had been the target of many complaints from industry which alleged that the agency was going beyond the intent of congress and the language of the committee reports. The original draft defined this term to mean that "there is convincing evidence that no harm can come from the intended use of the food additive."

Industry argued that this went too far and that it would satisfy the requirements of the law if the term was defined to mean simply that "there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the intended use of the food additive."

FDA refused to adopt this proposal but modified its own definition to give it a little more elasticity by stating:

"'Safe' means that there is convincing evidence which establishes with reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the intended use of the food additive."

Some of the pesticide people had hoped that the regulations would provide that a processed food would not be held adulterated because it contained a concentration of pesticide chemicals if the food in its raw state had complied with the tolerances fixed under the Miller pesticide law.

FDA did insert a recommendation of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association that this section of the regulations be tied to processed foods "when ready to eat," but added at the end of the section language to make certain that a processed food containing a higher degree of pesticide chemical residue than allowed for the raw product cannot be brought into compliance by simply mixing with other foods.

The Section as Revised

As revised by the agency this section of the regulations now reads:

"Sec. 121.2. Pesticide chemicals in processed foods. When pesticide chemical residues occur in processed foods due to the use of raw agricultural commodities that bore or contain a pesticide chemical in conformity with an exemption granted or a tolerance prescribed under section 408 of the act, the processed food will not be regarded as adulterated so long as good manufacturing practice has been followed in removing any residue from the raw agricultural commodity in the processing (such as peeling or washing) and so long as the concentration of the residue in the processed food when ready to eat is not greater than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity.

"But when the concentration of residue in the processed food when ready to eat is higher than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity, the processed food is adulterated unless the higher concentration is permitted by a tolerance obtained under section 409 of the act. For example, if fruit bearing a residue of seven parts per million of DDT permitted on the raw agricultural commodity is dried and a residue in excess of seven parts per million of DDT results on the dried fruit, the dehydrated fruit is adulterated unless the higher tolerance for DDT is authorized by the regulations in this part.

"Food that is itself ready to eat and which contains higher residues than allowed for the raw agricultural commodity, may not be legalized by blending or mixing with other foods to reduce the residue in the mixed food below the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity."

The so-called 100-to-1 ratio factor in establishing tolerances for safe food additives was one of the provisions of the original regulations that drew the most comment from industry. Critics said that it was not a good rule to follow and that other factors are of equal consideration. They denied strongly that it was an accepted rule of the food scientists.

FDA yielded to the criticism, however, only in part. It retained the language bearing on the 100-to-1 rule, but added other qualifying language that broadened this section of the regulation. As finally adopted it now reads:

"Sec. 121.5. Safety factors to be considered. In accordance with section 409(c)(5)(C) of the act, the following safety factors will be applied in determining whether the proposed use of a food additive will be safe: Except where evidence is submitted which justifies use of a different safety factor, a safety factor in applying animal erperimentation data to man of 100-to-1 will be used; that is, a food additive for use by man will not be granted a tolerance that will exceed 1/100 of the maximum amount demonstrated to be without harm to experimental animals."

Industry complained that the December draft of the regulations, relating to "general principles for evaluating the safety of food additives," sought to tie administrative action too closely to the principles that might be enunciated by the National Research Council. Industry thought that FDA should not accept the NRC as the last word on the subject but should consider other principles when appropriate.

FDA agreed to modify this section to broaden its intent but at the same time included the language relating to NRC. As modified, the section now reads:

Section's Intent Broadened

"Sec. 121.6. General principles for evaluating the safety of food additives. (a) In reaching a decision on any petition filed under section 409 of the act, the commissioner will give full consideration to the specific biological properties of the compound and the adequacy of the methods employed to demonstrate safety for the proposed use, and the commissioner will be guided by the principles and procedures for establishing the safety of food additives stated in current publications of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council."

"A petition will not be denied, however, by reason of the petitioner's having followed procedures other than those outlined in the publications of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council if, from available evidence, the commissioner finds that the procedures used give results as reliable as, or more reliable than, those reasonably to be expected from the use of the outlined procedures. In reaching a decision the commissioner will give due weight to anticipated levels and patterns of consumption of the additive specified or reasonably inferable. For the purposes of this section, the principles for evaluating safety of additives set forth in the above mentioned publications will apply to any substance that may properly be classified as a food additive as defined in section 201(a) of the act."

FDA also included some modifications of language in the section of the regulations dealing with food additives or pesticide chemicals that are also new drugs.

This section now reads:

"Sec. 121.7. Food additives or pesticide chemicals for which new drug applications are required. (a) A substance that is a new drug within the meaning of section 201(p) of the act may also be a food additive within the meaning of section 201-(s) by reason of the fact that its intended use results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its, or its ingredients' conversion product becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristic of a food.

"When an application for a new drug that is intended for administration to a food producing animal is submitted, it will also be evaluated under section 408 or 409 of the act (giving due consideration to data proviously filed by the applicant) when there is a reasonable possibility that a residue of the drug may be present or otherwise affect the characteristics of the edible products of such animals, and a regulation issued where necessary. Where a substance is both a new drug and a food additive, the submission of a new drug application in accordance with the regulations appearing in part 130 of this chapter will also be construed as a petition for the establishment of a regulation for the use of the substance as a food additive.

Regulation Must Come First

"A new drug application will not be permitted to become effective for a use that results in the substance becoming a food additive until a regulation is established under section 408 or 409 of the act. A food additive regulation under section 409 of the act will not be established when the additive results from the use of a new drug for which a new drug application cannot be made effective. The new drug application and the establishment of a regulation respecting the food additive or pesticide chemical use will be acted upon simultaneously.

"(b) With respect to those uses of a new drug that results in its becoming a food additive, the provisions of these regulations shall apply concerning the procedure to be followed in establishing a food additive regulation. Upon determination that a new drug application contains a petition for the establishment of a food additive regulation, the New Drug Branch of the Food and Drug Administration will so notify the applicant prior to the effective date of the application, and shall inform him that his application with respect to the uses of the new drug which results in its becoming a food additive will be processed under the regulations in this part. Upon the insurance of the food additive regulation, the New Drug Branch will notify the applicant that his application is effective to the extent allowed by the regulation. In the event the procedures for the food additiv regulation results in the denial of a regulation allowing the use of the new drug as a food additive, the applicant shall be notified that the refusal to permit his new drug application to become effective is final with respect to the use of the new drug for uses resulting in its becoming a food additive."

Sodium Nitrite Is

—*Continued from page 5*

out of the Dan DiOrio Fish Market in Philadelphia.

Following the death of a three-year-old child due to the chemical-impregnated fish, Philadelphia police broadcast an alarm warning residents in the area that the fish had been contaminated.

While none of the poisoned fish was believed to have been shipped beyond a fifty-mile radius, nonetheless the alarm caused widespread reaction—as far west as Ohio and as far north as New York.

The poisoned fish had all been traced down by Thursday of last week, but only after more than 200 consumers had gone to hospitals for emergency treatment in the Philadelphia-Camden, N.J., area.

The fish had been filleted and packed in ten-pound cans. In the batch, investigators discovered sodium nitrite. The chemical is permitted in minute amounts as a preservative in some foods (in pickling meats, for instance), but is forbidden by law in fish.

A statement from Food and Drug Administration notes that excessive amounts of sodium nitrite can cause methemoglobinemia, a condition temporarily affecting the ability of hemoglobin in the blood to carry oxygen cells.

Index of Advertisers

American Firstoline Corporation 35
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 17
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc 56
Armour Pharmaceutical Company 45
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co 43

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co 1, 2
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc 62
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp 35, 39
Bedford Chemical Corporation 35
Bios Laboratories, Inc 49
Blockson Chemical Company 35
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc 46
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co 34
Bowman, Charles, & Co 27
Brill Equipment Company 59
Brode Corporation, The 57

Celanese Corporation of America Chemical Division 64
Chem-Salts, Inc 35
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorpoated 35
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp 60
Chemical Service Corp 62
Chemical Solvents, Inc 64
Chemirad Corporation 39
Chemsol, Inc 62
Ciba Company, Inc 42
Clintbrook Chemical Company 45
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation .. 31
Commercial Solvents Corporation 1
Concord Chemical Company 56
Coupe, Robert A 31
Cowles Chemical Company 25
Croda, Incorporated 57

Darlington Chemicals, Inc 46
Davies Nitrate Co. Incorporated 35
Dicalite Department, Great Lakes Carbon Corporation 36
Dickerson Company, The 43
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co 46
Diehl, Wm., & Co 57
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of of Eastman Kodak Company 44
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc 8
Dow Chemical Company, The 32, 38, 39, 41
Drum Parts, Inc 58
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co 43
Eastman Chemical Produucts, Inc 53
Emery Industries, Isc 52, 56
Equipment Clearing House, Inc 61
Esso Standard Oil Company 55

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc 46
First Machinery Corp 58
Fisher Chemical Co., Inc 64
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc 50
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc 50

Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc 61
General Smelting Co 32
Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co., Inc 52
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc 51
Greeff, R. W., & Co 15
Gulf Oil Corporation 39, 62

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc .. 56
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 47
Heat & Power Co., Inc 60
Henry, J. F., Chemical Co., Inc 35
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated .. 42
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc 28, 29
Hooker Chemical Corporation 33
Hooker Chemical Corporation, Phosphorus Division 31
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc 50

International Chemical Corp 34
International Petrosolvents, Inc 38

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company 41

Lawler Company 60
Lebanon Chemical Co 43
Lever Brothers Company 38
Loeb, H., & Son 61
Loeb Equipment Supply Co 58
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 39

Machinery & Equipment Company 58, 60, 61, 62
Machinery & Equipment Corp., The 61
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc 50
Mantrose Corporation, The 53
Meer Corporation 46
Metalsalts Corporation 47
Montrose Chemical Company 15
Mutual Citrus Products Company 21

Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Co 19
Neville Chemical Company 64
Nylos Trading Co., Inc 46

Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc 50
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Chemicals Division 37
Oronite Chemical Company 36
Osborn, C. J., Co 54

Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W 54
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Penola Oil Company 23
Perry Equipment Corp 60
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc 40
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc 13
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation 34

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc 33
Pitt-Consol Chemical Co 41
Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation 40
Polak's Frutal Works 50
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc 61
Procter & Gamble Co 38
Publicker Industries, Inc 10

Raney Catalyst Co 36
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc 31
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation 6
Reinhart Chemical Corporation 42
Republic Steel Corporation 43
Riches-Nelson, Inc 64
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc 49
Robeco Chemicals, Inc 64
Ross, F. H., & Co 34
Ross, Frank B., Company 57
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc .. 64
Shell Oil Company 54
Smith-Douglass Company, Inc 32
Smith, Werner G., Inc 57
Standard Collapsible Tube Co 49
Stein Equipment Co 60
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co 57
Sunkist Growers, Inc 20
Sussman, Louis, Inc 62
Synthetic Products Company 54

Tobey Chemical Co 62
Tri-Sure Closures 17

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation 1
United Heckathorn 34
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division 1
United States Potash Company Division of U. S. Borax & Chemical Corp 43
U. S. Steel Corp 42
U. S. Steel Products Division, U. S. Steel Corporation 11
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc 54

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc 51

Wallerstein Company, Inc 47
Warwick Wax Company, Inc 57
Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc 57
Winthrop Laboratories 49
Wolf, Bill, Inc 61
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 37

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